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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 23— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

I HANKER FOR PEACE BUT PEACE WITH HONOUR
—SAYS MAHATMAJI

"PATRIOTS IN PRISON ARE BETTER ABLE TO DELIVER THE GOODS THAN RELEASED LEADERS"

Gandhiji Interviewed.

WHY WORKING COMMITTEE SUSPENDED JUDGMENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

AWAITING ARRIVAL OF R. T. CONFERENCE DELEGATES

"I have come out of peace to turmoil. If I had the choice, I would go back to prison and come out to enjoy the ozone of Swaraj", in these words Mahatma Gandhi expressed himself in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative soon after his arrival in Bombay on Tuesday.

He declared that thousands of patriots who were in the different prisons of India were better able to deliver the goods than all the released leaders combined. "In my opinion therefore", Mahatmaji said "if th release of the leaders is to be effective the release of all the Satyagrahi prisoners is a necessary condition and this release will in its turn be ineffective if repression is not stopped altogether."

Mahatmaji further observed that even if it was found that the Premier's statement afforded a basis for compromise the Congress could never give up the right of picketing, nor could it give up the right of the starving millions to manufacture salt.

It was necessary for the public as also the Government to understand the fundamental Congress position. The manufacture of salt, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor were not intended to register the resistance of the nation to the existing "misrule" but they were intended to achieve three things for all time.

Mahatmaji added that no amount of goodwill established between Great Britain and India will reconcile the public to (1) the drink evil, (2) the foreign cloth evil and the (3) prohibition on the manufacture of salt.

"I am hankering after peace, if it can be had, with honour but even if I stood alone, I could be no party to any peace if it does not satisfactorily solve the above three questions. I should therefore judge the Round Table Conference after I have examined the conclusions in the light of the above questions and the public knows there are 8 more questions", added Bapuji.

In conclusion, Mahatmaji said that the Working Committee had suspended its judgment on the Premier's declaration pending the arrival of the delegates to the Round Table Conference in India. If the delegates convinced the Congress that the decisions arrived at by the Congress were wrong there may be a revision of the Congress policy. Till then the civil disobedience movement would go on, and the ordinary work of the Congress cannot be suspended.

Mahatmaji summed up: "I want the substance of independence not the shadow."

DETAILS OF INTERVIEW.

Asked if he would go back to jail if the Congress found it impossible to accept the Premier's offer Mahatma Gandhi exclaimed "of course" and recalled what "a dear old English friend of his, Miss Hobhouse, remarked in 1914 that he (Mahatma Gandhi) would end his days in prison if not mount the gallows."

Mahatmaji said that he was going to Allahabad primarily to see Pundit Motilalji, who is reported to be seriously ill. It was for Pundit Jawaharlal to convene a meeting of the Working Committee. The Working Committee had already come to a conclusion on the Premier's statement, but they had decided not to publish the resolutions pending the arrival of the delegates in India. If the latter convinced the Congress that the decision they had taken was wrong, then, there may be a revision of the Congress policy. Otherwise the ordinary work of the Congress would go on.

Mahatmaji said: "I personally feel that the mere release of the Working Committee members makes a difficult situation infinitely more difficult, and makes any action on the part of the members, if not altogether impossible, almost impossible. The authorities evidently have not perceived that the movement has so much affected the mass mind that the leaders, however eminent they may be, will be utterly unable to dictate to the masses a particular course of action. This, in my opinion, is a very healthy condition. Independent thinking is the spirit of democracy. The thousands, therefore, who are in the different prisons of India, are better able to deliver the goods than all the released combined. In my opinion, if the release of the leaders is to be effective, the release of all Satyagrahi prisoners is a necessary condition and this release will in its turn be ineffective if repression is not stopped altogether.

EFFECT OF VICEREGAL ORDINANCE

Continuing, Mahatmaji said "I would like to draw the distinction which is very vital between Civil Disobedience and the action of those thousands who are now imprisoned. Civil disobedience is a deliberate disobedience of unmoral laws by way of protest not necessarily against the laws covered by disobedience but over any general grievance. In the present case, however, the men and women have not in the vast majority of cases resorted to Civil Disobedience, but a wholly artifical condition has been produced by the Viceregal Ordinance. The Satyagrahis have not resisted any natural or moral law nor have they resisted the common law of the country, nor even the statute law, but they have been forced to resist autocratic ordinances which were designed to interfere with common law rights, such as the right to persuade addicts to the drink or drug habit to give it up or persuade drink and drug dealers to give up that calling, or the

(Continued on page 8.)

PUNDIT MOTILAL SERIOUSLY ILL

—:o:—

"A Source Of Anxiety"

BUT MAINTAINS HIS STRENGTH

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is seriously ill. There was no change for the better this morning. His hands and feet, it is said, are showing some signs of swelling, but the Pandit is very cheerful.

The following bulleting about the state of Pandit Motilal Nehru's health was issued at half past twelve to-day under the signatures of Dr. Bidanchander Roy, Dr. Atal and Dr. Bannerjee:—Pandit Motilal Nehru passed a slightly better night, although his condition continues to be a source of anxiety. He is maintaining his strength fairly well."

Dr. M. A. Ansari will be arriving this afternoon and Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay to-morrow to see the Pandit.—A. P.

Dr. Atal And Banerji Attend.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru is said to be very ill and is being attended by Drs. Atal and Banerji.—A. P.

PT. GOVIND MALAVIYA RELEASED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Pandit Govind Malaviya who acted as General Secretary, A. I. C. C., was released from Naini Jail, about midnight.—A. P. Special.

SJT. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM RELEASED

—:o:—

"Independence Day" Celebrations At Karachi

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the First Working Committee, elected at Lahore was released from Karachi prison at 9 p. m. yesterday. The Independence Day was celebrated here. A flag salutation ceremony was performed in the morning by Sjt. Hiralal Ganatra, the new 'Dictator' under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee, which has been declared illegal. A student's procession was taken out. All colleges and schools, including those of girls, remained closed. National flags were hoisted over most of them. National flag emblems were sold by hundreds of ladies and men through the day in various parts of the cities. These emblems were worn by the people on their coats. National flags were also hoisted over several houses. In the evening a mile long procession was taken out. Later on a meeting attended by 40,000 people was held, where a pledge was read out by the 'Dictator' and a resolution of Independence' was passed.

Satyapal, Ansari, Dunichand And Mangal Singh Released

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Punjab Congress leaders, Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Mangal Singh, Lala Dunichand and also Dr. Ansari were released yesterday from Gujarat Jail. They have all reached Lahore excepting Dr. Ansari who has proceeded to Allahabad.—A. P.

Sjt. Shivprasad Gupta Released

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, a member of the Congress Working Committee was released to-day at Basti.—A. P.

SUBASH BOSE GETS 6 MONTHS R. I.

—:o:—

Corporation Adjourned In Protest

LATHI CHARGES CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Mayor Subhas Bose was sentenced to-day six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of rioting and unlawful assembly in connection with a procession despite the prohibitory order.

As a protest against the arrest of the Mayor and the lathi charge made on processionists this afternoon, the Calcutta Corporation adjourned this evening's special meeting. Congress Councillors condemned the lathi charge alleged to have been made on prominent citizens which they held was unjustified.

Mr. Campbell Forrester, while deploring that the genuine spirit of the Premier should receive such an unnatural reception, thought that it was not right to make a sweeping condemnation of a whole nation because a wrong had been done somewhere.

NEUTRALISED

Mr. C. C. Biswas, said that it was an irony of fate that the good work of responsible statesmen in Whitehall and Delhi should be thus neutralised.

Mr. Yakub on behalf of Moslems, thought that the Commissioner of Police had done a disservice, not so much to India, as to England.

NO JUSTIFICATION

Sjt. S. K. Basu, Deputy Mayor, was glad that there was unanimity in the speeches of councillors, none of whom had tried to justify police order.

As a mark of further protest, the Corporation decided to close all its schools and offices to morrow.—A. P.

HARIKISHAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

Jury's Recommendation For Mercy Rejected.

ACCUSED TO APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against Harkrishan for the murder of Chanan Singh and the attempted murder of the Governor and Inspector Wadhwan, but recommended mercy.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Anderson, sentenced Harkishan to death and transportation for life on the respective charges, and rejected the recommendation for mercy. It is understood that the accused is appealing to the High Court.—A P.

DESPATCH OF COMMAND PAPERS.

To Arrive In India By Air Mail.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following communique is issued:—Arrangements are being made for the despatch by Air Mail to India of the Command Papers to be presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Government in conection with the Round Table Conference.

The first of these papers is expected to arrive in Delhi on the 2nd February, and the second, on the 9th February. As each is received it will be reprinted and published in India as soon as copies can be struck off.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH AFTER RELEASE

—:o:—

Appeal To Reiterate Independence Resolution.

BOY INJURED DUE TO HEAVY CRUSH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a short address at the public meeting held in Pursottam Das Park this evening to celebrate the 'Independence Day'. There was an immense gathering and the crush was so heavy that a boy was injured and one or two people fainted. Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had left his sick father's side with difficulty to come and address them. Pandit Jawaharlal appealed to the audience to reiterate the Independence resolution passed by A. I. C. C. last year.

MR. & MRS. SEN GUPTA RELEASED

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan 27.

Mr. Sen-Gupta, a member of the Congress Working Committee and his wife were both released this afternoon from Delhi jail. Some members of the Legislative Assembly and local Congress men received them in front of the jail and took them in a procession through the city.—A. P.

Release Of C. R. Achari And Dr. P. Sitaramayya Ordered

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Madras Government has also issued orders for the immediate release of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, members of the Working Committee, from the Vellore Jail It is likely that Mr. Raja Rao the Secretary, who was sentenced in Delhi in connection with the Working Committee meeting, and transferred to this Presidency will be also released.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Independence Day passed off peacefully with public meeting on Triplicane Beach in evening. A hartal was fairly successful, almost all the shops, bazaars, and most of the colleges and schools being closed. The Christian College assembled this morning but the Principal closed the College immediately after prayers that they might rejoice at the hopes of political reconciliation and peace.—A. P.

VICEROY HAS DONE THE RIGHT THING.'

—:o:—

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay Interviewed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

With reference to the statement of Viceroy Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, in an interview says: "Once again His Excellency has, with unerring foresight taken a bold step and done the right thing at the right moment. All true lovers of India will be in accord with this action of the Viceroy. I personally have every hope that the Congress Working Committee will rise to the occasion."

Indian commercial circles generally are of opinion that although the action of His Excellency will be received with feelings of joy, public will not be satisfied until a general amnesty has been granted.—A. P.

Sapru's Cable To Malaviyaji

BENARES, Jan. 26.

The Associated Press learns that Pandit Malaviya has received a cablegram from Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru similar to the one sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru, requesting him to postpone decision till they have met.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

'Independence Day' is being observed in Benares to-day. The National Flag was hoisted in the Town Hall ground before a large gathering. A half-day hartal is being observed. A procession will be taken out and a public meeting was held in the evening.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOES MAHATMA MAD

—:o:—

General Stampede At Azad Maidan Meeting

WOMEN & CHILDREN CRUSHED IN PEOPLE'S RUSH TO HAVE GLIMPSE OF GANDHIJI

WOMAN DIES: SEVERAL SUFFOCATED

A seething crowd of several lakhs of people turned out on the Adad Maidan on Tuesday evening to have a glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi and to listen to his address.

More than a thousand volunteers failed to control the enthusiastic crowds who pressed towards the platform with the result that there was a terrible stampede.

Thousands of women who had squatted around the platform many of whom had babies in their arms got mixed up with the crowds

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

who was released from Yeravda jail along with Gandhiji on Monday night.

and screamed for help due to suffocation.

The result was the tragic death of a 60-year old woman named Laxmibai Shamji and the removal of about 30 more persons including some women and children to the hospital for treatment.

SEVERAL WOMEN SWOON.

Many men and women swooned on the spot and were given First Aid by the Congress volunteers and ambulance men who were called for immediately.

Mahatmaji was hemmed in from all sides by his admirers and could hadly reach the platform. No sooner he stood up to address than the crowds rushed from every quarter towards the platform.

LOUD SPEAKER OUT OF ORDER.

The installation of loud speakers was interrupted by the stampede and it was found impossible to transmit Mahatma's voice through the microphone.

Scenes of greatest disorder were then witnessed and for about an hour a regular pendamonium ensued, and the meeting had to dissolved.

The huge crowds melted away only after a couple of hours when they were fully assured that Mahatmaji had left the meeting. During the scramble many chairs around the platform were smashed. The maidan was strewn all over with shoes, champels and caps.

WOMEN SCREAM FOR HELP.

The women were most to suffer as they were hemmed in between crowds of people on either sides. Even without the rush of the people the congestion was so great that many women were shouting for volunteers to help them out of the maidan. In the confusion many children got separated from their mothers and the latter screamed for help.

MOTHERS SEARCH FOR BABIES.

Congress volunteers did their best to render help to the women by instituting a search and returning the babies to their mothers.

FULLER DETAILS.

From an early hour in the afternoon men, women and children streamed into the Azad Maidan and by 6 p.m. the whole maidan was covered with khaddar-clad humanity. Dense crowds occupied the whole of the Waudby Road and the volunteers had a Herculean task in maintaining order. One of the facts which contributed to the subsequent stampede was that although the meeting was to commence at 6 p.m. and although there were speakers on the platform they waited for the arrival of Mahatmaji. The crowds grew impatient every minute and pressed forward towards the dais.

TUMULTOUS CROWDS.

It was then found that the loud speakers were not functioning and this created more confusion. The leaders' voice was unable to reach the vast audience and all appeals to the people to keep to their seats

(Continued on page 5)

GANDHIJI, BARDOLI SIRDAR AND MRS SAROJINI NAIDU LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD

Interviewed just before her departure to Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail on Tuesday night Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: 'I endorse almost every word that Mahatma Gandhi said about the present political situation". She added that the object of their visit to Allahabad was primarily too see Pandit Motilalji whose health has been a source of great anxiety to Mahatma and other leaders.

BOUND FOR ALLAHABAD.

Several members of the Working Committee including Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Allahabad by the same train. Large crowds collected on the platform at Victoria Terminus and cheered the leaders.

Among those who left by the train were:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj,
Sjt. Mathradas Tricumji,
Sjt. Shankarlal Banker,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta and
Dr. Jivraj Mehta.
Dr. Hardikar, who has been keeping indifferent health has decided to go to Hubli.

GANDHIJI IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Mahatmaji spent a busy evening. After attending the public meeting at Azad Maidan he saw Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in the company some Congress leaders. He also visited the Free Emergency Hospital and had just a few minutes left to partake of a hurried meal. A few minutes before the departure of the train Mahatmaji left Mani Bhuvan (his place of residence) and motored to Dadar to catch the train.

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C 2400

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MAHOMED NASSURBHOY.
R4210

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby notifies under Rule 19 of the Rules made by the Corporation under Section 31-A of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. XIX of 1930 that Mrs. Malinibai Bhalchandra Sukthankar, M.B., B.S., has been elected a Councillor at the contested election of a co-opted Councillor, held on the 26th January, 1931, in place of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley, disqualified.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th January, 1931.
2420

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY the 29th January, 1931, at 12 (noon) (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay to transact the business following:—

Agenda:—

To consider the Report of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee and to submit a proper reply thereto to the Government of Bombay.

By Order of the Committee.
RATILAL L. THAKKAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 26th January 1931.
2416

Public Notices.

WILSON COLLEGE.

PAST STUDENTS, who have changed their addresses since the last Annual Gathering, or whose names are not on the list, are requested to send their names and addresses to the PRINCIPAL.
2419

Tender.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of wastes produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills and the same will be received at the Mill by the undersigned up to 3rd February, 1931, along with a deposit of Rs. 300 with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.

H. L. DAWLATJADA.
General Manager.
Haines Road, Byculla,
19th January, 1931.
2383

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 23.

MONEY.

Money continued steady throughout with call funds in demand at about 5-1/2 per cent. To-day however the rate advanced to over 6 p.c. on Treasury Bill payments. The trade demand is steadily improving and there was a further increase of Rs. 134.61 lakhs over last week. Treasury Bills continued to attract large amounts sales during the week aggregated Rs. 251 lakhs against maurities of Rs. 250 lakhs. The allotment rates, however, were lowered giving a better yield to the investor. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5-1/2 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th January shows a decrease of Rs. 98.69 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 10,50,34,000 as compared with Rs. 13.56 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.49, a decrease of 1.19 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 29.83 lakhs, Rs. 75.64 lakhs and Rs. 10.46 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 31.17 lakhs to Rs. 3.44 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 25.91 lakhs to Rs. 73.66 crores. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market 3-1/2 per cent. Paper was the only scrip that showed an advance in price. All other securities remained unchanged and neglected since Treasury Bills still attract most of the funds. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper closed at Rs. 62-15. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan remains unchanged at Rs. 100-12. 1933 at Rs. 99-14. 5 per cent 1935 was a little quiet at Rs. 96 and 1939-44 at Rs. 93-7. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 eased to Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 101-10. 1933-36 New Loan stands at a premium of 5 annas. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remains unaltered at Rs. 74 and 1934-37 is quoted at Rs. 89-2. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan shows no change at Rs. 83-2 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-14.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months' bills were opened on Tuesday, the 20th instant. Total amounts offered were Rs. 23,75,000 and Rs. 1.13,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-4 and above aggregating Rs. 23,75,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 1,11,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-7-11 and Rs. 6-4-10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 21st January, to Monday, the 26th January, at Rs. 97-5 and Rs. 98-7-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate three and six months' Treasury Bills sold from 14th to 19th January amounted to Rs. 2,25,000 and Rs. 1,53,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 27th January, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 30th Januay, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 15th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 159.07 lakhs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 159.40 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 10.41 lakhs to Rs. 114.92 crores, while silver bullion and gold bullion are down by Rs. 11.41 lakhs to Rs. 5.30 crores and Rs. 284.33 lakhs to Rs. 28.51 crores respectively. Securities in India have increased by Rs. 26.26 lakhs to Rs. 9.66 crores. Internal bills of Exchange show Rs. 1 crore representing Imperial Bank's borrowing from the Paper Currency Department. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.31 as against 94.16 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was dull for most part of the week and such business as was placed was in 'budlas' for investment in three months' Treasury bills. At the close, however, there was a slightly steadier feeling both for ready and forward following advices from Calcutta. A steady flow of funds for investment abroad continues and in addition there were some speculative purchases for forward deliveries. It is reported that further 50,000 tons of Australian wheat have been sold bringing the total to about 1,50,000 tons at Rs. 1.05 lakhs. It must be noted, however, that a part of this after being milled into flour is to be shipped to the Gulf and Egypt. The following are the forward rates:—1st to 10th February 1s. 5-23/32d.; February 1s. 5-11/16d.; March 1s. 5-5/8d.; and April 1s. 5-9/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from Dols. 4.85-15/32 to Dols. 4.85-3/8. French francs are unchanged at 123.87. The Belga is quoted at 34.33 and the Italian lira at 92.72.

A communique of the 20th instant by the Deputy Controller of Currency states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 17th January amounted to £2,162,000, of which £1,012,800 represented remittance to meet sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since 1st April, 1930, amount to £10,820,491.

GOLD

The price of gold was little altered at Rs. 21-5-9 per tola for ready. Trading continued on a restricted scale as the interest recently evinced by banks for export has dwindled. With stocks in the neighbourhood of 2-1/2 lakhs tolas and a daily average offtake of no better than 6,000 tolas, there is little chance of a material rise in the price. In London the price of gold declined to 84s. 11-1/2d. The price of sovereign is quoted at Rs. 13-9-0 both for ready and delivery 1st February. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 3rd February settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 6th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £32,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 4,30,689 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SILVER.

In the silver market comparatively stable conditions obtained with the price of ready moving between Rs. 42-10 and Rs. 41-15 but closing at Rs. 42-3. The offtake has been heavy averaging some 320 bars a day, and stocks have been reduced to some 1,000 bars, though ample supplies are assured in time for the February settlement. The fluctuations in the tael were between 1s. 3-1/16d. and 1s. 3-5/8d., but these were ignored by the Bombay market on account of the prevalent peculiar conditions. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 14d. and 13-3/8d. for ready and 13-9/16d. and 13-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-10 and Rs. 41-15 for ready, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 40-11 for 7th February settlement and Rs. 40-6 and Rs. 39-10 for 9th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £102,200. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £442,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,990 bars and Rs. 32,641 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £107,000.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steadier with an improvement in almost all scrips. This was largely due to a better tone in the cotton market and the prospects of an improvement in the political situation. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 647/8-635-646/4; Century Rs. 235-230-237/8; Central India Rs. 341/4-336/4-346/4; Crescent Rs. 68/12-67/8-69/6; Fazulbhoys Rs. 335-223/12-336/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 103/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 345-335 xd; Kohinoor Rs. 131/4-127/8-133/12; New Great Rs. 157/8-153/12-157/8; Pearls Rs. 218/12-215-221/4; Simplex Rs. 65-62/8-66/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 262/8-256/4-265.

The miscellaneous section was likewise affected. Tata Iron Ordys. improved from Rs. 25 to Rs. 26-8 and Defds. from Rs. 272-8 and Rs. 280. Tata Hydro shares similarly bettered to Rs. 106-14, Andhra Valleys to Rs. 586-4 and Tata Powers Rs. 405. Alcock shares were quiet at Rs. 162-8, while Bombay Burmah went ex-dividend at Rs. 445. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs 115-10 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 158-12. Cement shares also showed steadiness, Bundi Cements from Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-4 and Indian Cements from Rs. 177-8 to Rs. 181-4. Katni Ordys Rs. 148-12 however were quiet at Rs. 555 with Defds. quoted at Rs. Railway shares show no changes in prices.

Imperial Bank full-paid shares are quoted at Rs. 1,160xd with Contributories at Rs. 290xd. Bank of India shares improved from Rs. 82-4 to Rs. 85, while Central Bank shares lost four annas to Rs. 14-10.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CROPS.

—:o:—

Government Estimates.

GROUNDNUT CROP.

The Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the Season 1930-31, issued by the Agricultural Department, Bombay is as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under Groundnut crop in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 13.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1930.)

	Acres.
British Districts	935,000
Indian States	604,000
Total	1,539,000

14.1 and 207.5 per cent. respectively over the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten yers. There has been a general decline of area throughout the Presidency, this being most marked in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but the Western India Agency shows a considerable increase in area. This is partly due to receipt of more complete information than in previous years.

Season.—In Gujarat the season has been on the whole unfavourable to the crop, mostly due to long break in the rains in the middle of the season; and the yield is expected to be much below the normal. In the Deccan and the Karnatak the crop suffered from insufficiency of rains in the beginning, and heavy and continuous rains received during September also proved injurious to its growth with the result that the yield is expected to be far below normal except in Satara, in the South Deccan, where it may approach normal. In the Konkan owing to favourable season and good late rains, the crop is expected to give a fairly good yield.

Outturn.—As may be expected from the seasonal conditions described above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 67 and 82 per cent. of the normal except in Ahmedabad District where it is expected to be only 46 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan the crop may give a yield of 76 to 89 per cent. of the normal while in the rest of the Division it is expected to yield about 71 to 79 per cent. except in Satara District where the yield may come to about 94 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield may range between 53 to 62 per cent. of the normal, while in the Konkan districts it is expected to be about 83 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States may approximately be the same as that in the adjoining districts of the British territory. The estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Tons.
British Districts	809,000
Indian States	184,000
Total	993,000

22.5 and 127.0 per cent respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area of last year and the average outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

SESAME CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Final Memorandum on the Sesame Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1930-31, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay is as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under sesame in the British Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1930.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	British Districts	Indian States.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper	174,000	463,000
Sind	37,000	...
Total	211,000	463,000
Grand Total	674,000 acres.	

35.3 and 7.3 per cent. over the finally revised area of last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In Gujarat the area increased to some extent especially in the Panch Mahals, while it declined considerably in the Deccan due to unsuitability of sowing rains. In the rest of the Presidency including Sind the decrease was slight but almost general. In the Indian States, the Western India Agency shows a considerable increase which is mostly due to the receipt of almost complete information.

Season.—In Gujarat the crop suffered severely due to October heat and cloudy weather; and the light showers received towards the end of the month caused shedding of flowers. This has affected the yield to a great extent. In the North Deccan the crop which suffered a check by the break in August did not materially improve inspite of the good rains received in Septemer and the yield has consequently been below normal. In the South Deccan and the Karnatak the crop suffered generally due to deficient rains with the result that the yield has been much below normal. In the Konkan, however, owing to seasonal rains the crop is expected to give a fairly good yield. In Sind the crop has been poor due to damage by the floods in the North and to "Mahlo" disease in parts, and the yield is expected to be far below normal.

Outturn.—Converting the above mentioned seasonal factors into statistics, the crop in Gujarat may be expected to yield between 50 to 73 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan the yield may come to about 75 to 88 per cent. of the normal while in the rest of the Deccan it may range between 57 to 67 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield is expected to be between 57 and 63 per cent. of the normal while in the Konkan it may come to 79 to 91 per cent. of the normal. In sind the crop is expected to yield 67 per cent. of the normal in Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar and 58 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier while in the rest of the Province the yield is expected to be poor being only 25 to 42 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States may approximately be the same as that in the adjoining British Territory. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	British Districts Tons.	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper	20,000	58,000
Sind	3,00	...
Total	23,000	58,000
Grand Total	81,000 Tons.	

41.7 and 8.0 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last years and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

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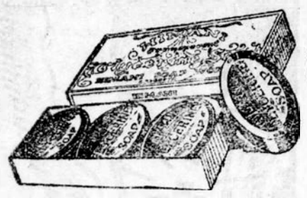

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Thoughts For The New Year.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE; SPIRIT OF NON-RESISTANCE.

A good many years ago a Cambridge undergraduate, now a bishop, wrote a prize poem beginning with the words.

Great things from small for God works ever so.

I do not know whether the line erpresses a truth or not, though I dare say it does. But I am sure we can draw great lessons, and lessons about great things, from small and trivial things. For if life has taught me one thing more clearly than another it is that this world is a true universe, of one piece all through and that what is true in small things is true in great ones, and that the principles which work in a cottage work in a continent. Now it is a great privilege to have the chance or writing an article to appear on the last day of the old year, on the eve of the new year. So I want to draw a few lessons from things seen during the last few days.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Bring up before your mind the picture of a Christmas dinner in some big London restaurant or fashionable hydro. Does it really, in spite of all the decorations and delicacies and efforts after an air of revelry, suggest any great enjoyment to any of those taking part? Or read any of our most up-to-date novelists and essayists. Do they paint the Christmas season as one of great happiness? Do not they rather combine to paint it as one of boredom and depression from which most grown-up people shrink more and more each year they live? Now picture something very different. Let your mind conjure up the scene at an old folk's party in a town hall, a poor children's Christmas breakfast with distribution of toys to follow, or a children's Christmas, treat in a mission in some poor district. Is not the whole atmosphere one of unforced happiness and enjoyment, not only, or even chiefly, for the guests, but quite as much, if not more, for those who are sacrificing their own holiday to give pleasure to others? I do not think it is mere sentimentality to answer this question in the affirmative very boldly.

THE UNDERLYING TRUTH.

Well, what is the underlying truth? It must be one that goes to the roots of human nature. It is the very old, very obvious, and very true fact of human nature that it is even so much jollier to give than to get. I am not so narrow-minded as to suppose that none but those who are doing what is usually called "church work" are living for others. The spheres in which a man can forget that most dull and uninteresting person himself, and find delight in that inexhaustibly interesting, surprising, and charming, person his neighbour, are themselves without number. But that does not affect my point. What I want to reassert is the age-old truth that the pleasure-seeker is the pleasure-misser and the pleasure-giver is the pleasure-getter. Might not we all lay that really ancient truth a little more to heart during the coming year?

IN A WELL-ORDERED STATE

Again, I have seen poor children, very poor children, with all sorts of good things before them, for which they might be expected to fight and to struggle, behaving quite quietly and like little ladies and gentlemen. What is the explanation? For more years than any of them can remember they have never been shouted at, nor punished, nor treated in any way except as if it were natural and obvious that they would behave well. So they do behave well. Which looks as if the best way to get the best from human nature was to expect the best from it, and as if force, discipline, and punishment often did more harm than good. Of course I know that in a well-ordered State there must be punishment for the persistent evil-doer. Yet I grow daily more and more convinced that with young children we ought to be able to do without it. Does it not set up a complex of fear, resentment, and strain, which in the long run produces the very things we desire to get on without? Nothing for a long time has brought me so much pleasure as the report of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment. I am absolutely convinced that every move in the direction of greater leniency in the criminal law has resulted in a decrease of crime.

THE DETERRENT.

What deters from crime is not the severity of the threatened punishment but its certainty. Where a large proportion of murderers may expect to escape altogether men will not be deterred from killing though the threatened punishment should be, as it was for coiners in the Middle Ages in Germany, slow boiling to death by being lowered inch by inch into boiling oil. But we shall not get the right mind on these matters in respect to public punishments till we all, in private affairs, give up the belief that it is possible to overcome evil by evil, or that Satan will be so obliging as to drive out Satan. And so too in international affairs. It seems to me at times that we shall never get international peace till some great nation disarms entirely and says, "If any other nation desires to do me a wrong I shall not resist." What nation, with the eyes of the world upon it, would start forward to do the wrong?

SPIRIT OF SERVICE

The spirit of service, the spirit of non-resistance, is there a thing we can add for our New Year's consideration? I think so. Who enjoyed his Christmas dinner most? He who ate most, and the greatest variety of dainties, or he that ate sparingly and of not too many good things at a time? Does not like grow in richness and in flavour as it grows in simplicity? It seems to do so to me.

I hope I do not often preach in this column. But New Year's Eve was really too great a temptation. And the state of the whole world to-day suggests that we might all with advantage reconsider our attitude to life.—"Artifex" in "Manchester Guardian."

PALESTINE ARABS UNHAPPY UNDER BRITISH RULE.

In July last, Mr. C. F. Strickland I.C.S., an ex-Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, was invited to visit Palestine to "study the economic position of the fellahin," and help in the establishment of co-operative credit societies. His report has now been issued by the Palestine Government. It is an out-spoken and important document. Mr. Strickland describes the Arab peasants as staggering under a load of debt on which they pay enormous rates of interest to local money-lenders; "neither co-operative credit nor State loans can restore them to solvency if the whole nominal claim of their creditors is to be repaid." He reports very strongly against the establishment of an agricultural bank. Instead, he advocates the creation of small, local, co-operative credit societies, which should attempt to negotiate reasonable settlement between lenders and borrowers. If the lenders refuse to come to terms, he would stop interest payments and leave them to their remedy in the Courts, who could be relied upon to arrange fair terms of settlement.

Mr. Strickland's report may be open to criticism in detail; it is at least a stern reminder that, unless some very comprehensive economic policy is initiated and put into operation, Arab peasants, in Palestine may be even more unhappy under British than under Turkish rule. It is equally important that this policy should be carried out without antagonizing the Jews, and it is welcome news that a sub-committee of the Cabinet has entered into discussions with representatives of the Jewish Agency on passages in the White Paper of October 31st which have been alleged to be incompatible with the terms of the Mandate. It passes understanding why this course was not adopted earlier, before so much harm had been done.—The "Nation".

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Further Improvement In Jute Shares.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Messrs. Moosa and Co., have issued the following weekly review dated 24th January:—

JUTE SHARES.

There has been a further slight improvement all round in jute shares on account of the gunny market being steadier due to rumours that mills are likely to adopt still more drastic measures for the curtailment of production for the period after March 1931, when the present agreement for short time expires. It is understood that a decision will be arrived at by the 15th proximo. Until then the market is likely to fluctuate on rumours.

The result of the half-year ending December 1930, of the Kamarhatty' Kanknarrah mills has been announced to-day. Both the mills have declared a dividend of Rs. 17-8 for the half-year, after taking away Rs. 50000 each to depreciation. The result is considered very satisfactory especially of Kanknarrah considering the obscure position of the industry at the present time. The Consuming centres are not shewing any interest in the buying of hessians the present slight improvement is due to speculative buying. Mills seem to be inclined to sell at these prices and case the market goes up further. Market at the close was steady.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market has improved further during the week for 9 porter and striped heavycees. There has been a lot of speculative buying in vie of rumours of further restriction of working in the jute mills. Consuming market have practically kept out. Market closed steady. Futka hessians were pushed up by the speculators from Rs. 7|13 to Rs. 8|2 during the week.

The prices for the P|D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	7-13	10-4
Lowest at Ds.	7-13	10-4
Highest at Rs.	8-1	10-7
Closed at Rs.	8-1	10-7

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled quiet and practically unchanged during the week. Oversea markets have kept out and ready first are now available at Rs. 27 and Lightnings at Rs. 24-4. Business in the new crop first was done at Rs. 32. September delivery Mills have bought some low quality jute during the week. We understand there is about five annas of the crop still to be sold with the cultivators. In view of this and on account of the falling off in consumption there is not likely to be any rise in the price of jute presently. Towards the close was steadier with prices slightly higher on speculative buying. Fluctuation in prices of jute during the week was as follows:— Opened at Rs. 28-8, lowest touched Rs. 28-5, highest touched and closed at Rs. 29-6.

COALS.

There has been little change in this section since our last report A strong demand for several popular issues was noticeable at the opening of the market after the week-end and a fairly large turnover resulted at improving rates. But an easier feeling again set in as the session progressed and sellers appeared in some instances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This section attracted very little attention and only a limited business was put through. Indian Iron and Steel were quoted at Rs. 4-8 and Bengal Iron at Rs. 3-2 while the Engineering group was practically neglected. In the Electrical section Dacca Electrics were marked down to Rs. 13-8 and Mirzapore were dealt in at Rs. 1-12 disc. In the sugar group Champaran were in some request and changed hands at Rs. 13-12 while New Savan accounted for a few deals round Rs. 4-10.

COTTONS.

A little more interest was shewn in this section and business was reported in Kesoram (Ord.) at Rs. 2|14 and a small lot of Bengal Luxmi found buyers at Rs. 87. Birla Cotton (Delhi) after a long interval appeared in the list of transactions and changed hands at Rs. 15 against their nominal quotation of Rs. 6-8. There were a few buyers for Mohini and New Victoria at ruling rates while Bengal-Nagpore (Ord.) and Dunbar (Ord.) were on offer without attracting buyers.

TEAS.

Only a few isolated deals were registered in this section at lower levels. Rydak changed hands at Rs. 35 against their last listed rate of Rs. 49-8 and Tumseong were quoted at Rs. 17-8.

RAILWAYS.

3-1|2 per cent Government Guaranteed shares were in fair demand but scarcity of scrip accounted for the restricted turnover, Delri-Rohtas Lt. Rly. changed hands at Rs. 13 Cdividend and Mayurbhanj Rway at Rs. 55

Rejuvenation of Man

The great problem of the 20th Centuary.

International medical science as well as Physicians and researchers are seeking from the time immemorial the secret of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young at any cost.

By the range of investigation it is confirmed that the Hormons of the sexual glands are capable of considerably improving the sexual, menta and other capacities of human body.

Prof. VORONOFF, specialist and expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford for these. At last this ridle has been solved and according to the opinion of leading medical authorities and by experiments it is proved that the HORMON-HARMLESS preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss (Berlin Germany).

"Viriline" (for men)
AND
"Fertiline" (for women)

are effective specifics for Rejuvenation and being activated by mineral vitamines and treated by ultra violet Rays create a *Reiuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance.* Men who have been losing weight and strength on count of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. Many women who had been inconsiderable on account of their sterility and had become old looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and health and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood.

Price Rs. 3 for 40 Tablets and Rs. 7 for 100 Tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM

A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the ejaculatio praecox. Supplied in tubes sufficient for 30 to 40 applications Rs. 2/8 per tube.

PANCRESAL (for Diabetes-mellitus)

activated Pancreas Hormon tablets obtained by a special process out of fresh Pancreas. It reduces the excretion of sugar within 1-3 days and causes a decline in all

METABOLIC DISORDER

All prominent medical men support. Have cured most acute cases of 20 years' sufferings. Price Rs. 4 per bottle of 15 tablets, each tablet correspond to 20 insolin-unit.

Beware of imitation and old stock. Buy strectly.

MADAN TRADING CO.
Mulji Jetha Building.
Princess Street, : : : BOMBAY 2.
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INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED on commission or pay or both to popularise the sale of our "ARYAN TEA" and TEA SHARES. Tea Shares of Bengal have astonished the business world by paying a dividend upto 364 per cent per annum. Why don't you reap the benefit of sound Indian concern. Capital five lacs.—fully paid up. Garden more than twelve years old. Dividend expected very soon. Some transfer shares are still available for disposal which are also going to be closed very soon. Further particulars on request to

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

University of Bombay, Special Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails of January 15, due at 8 a.m.

University of Bombay, Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University of Bombay, Special Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 4 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—(Dx.) Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

DADACHANJI.—At his residence (Lunsi Kui) Navsari, on 26th January 1931, (Roj Ram Maha Amerdad) Dr. Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji, Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hague Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3-0 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Narunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 30th inst.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "C" Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.), to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LIFE SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TEN YEARS.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has commuted the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Pratap Sing Gogi Singh a Gurkha watchman, by Justice Baker for causing the death of a Pathan at Sewree in the month of July last year, to ten years.

AUSTIN AND ANDREWS IN GOOD FORM

—:o:—

Sparkling Tennis In Invitation Tourney

A packed gallery thronged the Centre Court yesterday to witness the contests between Andrews and Oliff, and Austin and Hughes. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes arrived early and stayed till the end. The star turn of the afternoon was the match between Andrews and Oliff which roused the spectators to a high pitch of excitement. Showing his best tennis Andrews managed to defeat Oliff by two sets to one. In the second set the latter placing with perfect control and concealing the direction of his shots outplayed Andrews, to win 6—0. Unfortunately Oliff was troubled by the heat and did not last as well as the New Zealander who is accustomed to tropical conditions.

Austin had little difficulty in winning from Hughes, the Bengal Champion in straight sets. Coming to the net confidently, the British Davis Cup Player was very effective. He drove and volleyed at will, giving his opponent few opportunities.

In the Men's Doubles Hughes showed brilliant form. Partnered by Pitt he was dangerous with his raking forehand drives and clever volleying. The match was undecided Andrews and Horn taking the first set, but losing the second. Both Horn and Pitt were erratic.

The following are the results:—

Andrews beat Oliff (6—3 (0—6) (6—1).

Austin beat Hughes (6—4) (6—1)

Wallis Myers and Mrs. Mackenzie beat Annett and Mrs. Corbett Wright (7—5) (2—6) (6—2).

Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing beat Rose and Mrs. Gould (6—0) (6—2).

Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Mackenzie beat Mrs. Gould and Miss Morrison (6—0) (6—2.)

McLeod and Miss Woodbridge beat Horn and Mrs. Freke (6—3) (8—6).

Andrews and Horn vs. Hughes and Pitt (6—4) (4—6) unfinished.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

CENTRE COURT 4-15 p. m.

Austin vs. Andrews followed by Oliff and Mrs. Moir vs. Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing.

COURT NO 1. 4-30 p. m.

Wallis Myers and Mrs. Mackenzie vs. McLeod and Miss Woodbridge followed by Andrews and Horn vs. Hughes and Pitt.

Mahatmaji And Mrs. Naidu In Bombay.

CROWD'S ALL-NIGHT VIGIL AT BORI BUNDER

Bombay's Rousing Reception.

After anxiously waiting for nearly twenty-four hours for Mahatma Gandhi's arrival, the Bombay public succeeded in according him a rousing reception at Bori Bunder in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The large crowds who had eagerly waited for his arrival at Bori Bunder till a late hour on Monday night had to return home disappointed. But they, however, got the "good news" announced by Congress volunteers and other enthusiasts by means of "Bhoi Patrikas" that Gandhiji was released an hour before midnight on Monday and had taken a train at Chinchvad station and was due in Bombay at 5-45 a.m. on Tuesday.

AWAITING BAPUJI.

Large crowds of men as well as women mostly dressed in spotless Khaddar and carrying national flags made their way to Bori Bunder from 4 o'clock in the morning. Their number was swelled by the hundreds of Congress volunteers who came in batches from different wards of the city wearing their tri-coloured badges and shouting national slogans.

About an hour before the train was due, Congress leaders and workers also began to appear on the platform. Almost all of them were present in good time to receive Bapuji.

The volunteers formed themselves into a line and by making a strong cordon kept the ever-swelling crowds at a distance. The women occupied the front row and some of them busied themselves with singing national songs.

Exactly at 5-45 a.m. the train steamed in amidst loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Bande Mataram" and "Inqilab Zindabad".

HIS WINNING SMILE AGAIN.

As soon as the eager crowds noticed Mahatmaji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, they lustily cheered them and for a few minutes, there was a great scramble to reach the compartment and garland them. So great was the rush that for some time neither Gandhiji nor any one of those who accompanied him could step out of the car. At last Mahatmaji stood in the doorway, and with the usual smile in his face bowed to the crowds who returned it with still louder cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai".

With great difficulty, the Congress volunteers managed to make a "safe way" for the Mahatma and he and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu both of whom were garlanded by Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the president of the "War Council" stepped out of the car guarded by Congress volunteers and reached the motor car that was waiting for them.

MAHATMAJI'S ESCAPE.

Mahatmaji, it appeared wanted to avoid a procession but the crowds were so large and the people persisted in their attempts to follow his car with such a determination that he could not avoid the processionists upto Dhobi Talao. On reaching Dhobi Talao his car could leave at full speed and via Queens Road reach Opera House and then it proceeded to Laburnum Road.

A fleet of cars carrying a large number of Congress workers and some pressmen followed the Mahatma's car at full speed and some of them even overtook his car and reached a few minutes earlier to receive him at the gate of Mani Bhuvan on Laburnum Road.

DARSHAN OF MAHATMAJI

Gandhiji reached 'Mani Bhuvan'.

At 6-35, about three-fourths of an hour after his arrival at Bori Bunder which was beseiged by a continuous stream of visitors many of whom on not being able to get an entrance eagerly waited on the road to get a glimpse of Bapuji and at times their cheering and cries of "Jai" were so persistent that he had to come out from the room and stand in a window and give his "darshan" which only could satisfy the eager crowds.

It is understood that Mahatmaji, Mrs. Naidu and some other members of the Congress Working Committee are leaving by tonight for Allahabad to see Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal.

MESSRS. BRELVI AND BAJAJ RELEASED.

Friends Receive At Byculla Station And Garland Them

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, both members of the Congress Working Committee who were released from Nasik Jail on Monday afternoon, arrived in Bombay early on Tuesday morning. They were received at the Byculla Station by a large number of friends and admirers. Those present included Sjt. Soorji Vallabhdas, Mr. Durgadutt Savalka the President and the Secretary of the Marwari Prajakiya Parishad and several members of the "Chronicle" staff.

As soon as Sjts. Brelvi and Jamnalal Bajaj stepped out of the second class compartment of the train, that steamed in at 3-50 a.m., both of them were profusely garlanded and cheered.

After meeting those present, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for his residence at Kalbadevi while Sjt. Brelvi motored down to the "Chronicle" office.

Both Sjts. Brelvi and Bajaj are keeping good health and looked quite cheerful.

WOMEN'S PROCESSIONS.

Dispersed By Lathis And Assault.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar writes:—

I have read in your paper the Associated Press message dated Ahmedabad, the 23rd instant regarding the dispersal of Women's processions at Borsad by the Police on the 21st instant. The account is very imperfect and leaves out of account altogether the grave fact of lathis and butt-ends of rifles being freely used on hundreds of innocent women and girls by policemen. Over one hundred women received lathi blows, varying from one to seven, several received them on their head, and had their clothes blood-stained. Ganga Behen of Sabarmati Ashrama who is now in Sub-Jail at Borsad, gets the wound at the back of her head dressed daily by the Municipal Doctor. I saw 7 or 8 ladies badly injured lying in a temporary hospital in Bhadran, to which place they were removed, as the Borsad Hospital would not keep them. In fact some injured women who were first taken to the police lock-up and then to the Municipal Hospital, were asked to leave that Hospital immediately and removed to Borsad railway station in a police motor bus and asked to go anywhere they liked, as the police had no need of such "patient-prisoners," as they were told.

I went to Borsad and Bhadran on the 24th and saw as many as 8 women and 2 men injured by the lathi charge of the 21st, lying in bed. I wanted to go to other villages of the Taluka to see the injured women, whose number exceeds 100, but I was prevented by the Magistrate's prohibitory order from doing so under the famous Section 144. I have, however, seen the examination notes of Dr. Bhaskar Patel of 40 cases, and of Dr. Talvalkar, from Ahmedabad of about a dozen cases and satisfied myself that they were injuries inflicted by blows of heavy lathis and butt ends of rifles by policemen. I have also seen statements signed by 92 women from 17 different villages, describing the injuries they received on that memorable day, the 21st, and that list was not complete, as some more statements were still to come. Here is the incomplete table showing number of women from different villages injured by lathis by police at Borsad on the 21st.

Anklav 20, Ras 10, Banejada 7, Vardala 4, Ashi 4, Daol 2, Piplav 2, Moonjkuva 1. Total 50.

Bochasan 17, Dharmaj 8, Vasna (Ras) 4, Vehra 4, Palej 3, Bodal 2, Bhadran 2, Dhundakuva 1, Saijpur 1. Total 42.

It is evident that the police do not wish their misdeeds to be known by public at large, much more so by foreign countries, and hence they do not wish "outsiders" to come to Borsad and know the truth and whole truth.

The behaviour of the police on the day was atrocious. This was all under the nose of the District Magistrate Mr. Master, who was encamped in Borsad on the day. Will the Britishers and my own countrymen, who took part in the Round Table Conference in London take note of this?

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—M. Laval, ex-Minister of Labour in the M. Tardieu Ministry, has formed a Cabinet. Other Ministers are:—M. Briand Foreign; M. Maginot, War; M. Dumont Marine; M. Dumesnil, Air; M Flandin, Finance; M. Tardieu, Agriculture; and M. Reynold, Colonies.—Reuter.

MILL WORKERS MARCH IN PROCESSION TO AZAD MAIDAN

—:o:—

Demand Release Of Meerut Prisoners

In Parel and other industrial centres of the City, the mill workers ceased work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All the workers from Nagoo Sayajee Wadi, Fergusson Road, Delisle Road, Kala Chowkey and Lal Baug assembled in Lal Maidan, Lal Baug where a huge meeting was organised by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar. A number of workers addressed the meeting reiterating demand for complete independence. The speaker emphasised that the results of the Round Table Conference were not in the interest of the workers as they had cleverly brought about the combination of Indian capitalists with the British Imperialists. If the Congress demand was for complete independence then it was imperative upon the leaders of the movement to draft a programme which would result in the assertion of self-determination by the Indian people and thus attaining complete independence.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

The meeting concluded with the demand for the release of the Labour leaders at present in Meerut Jail who too were figting for the political and economic freedom of the country.

Messrs. Kandalkar, Sadeshiv Mapankar V. K. Tawde, S. L. Balkrishna Tarulkar, Savant and Gaikwad then led a mass procession from Lal Baug to Azad Maidan in which nearly 10,000 workers participated with red flags and working class slogans. All along the route the processionists raised cries of "Down With British Imperialism", "Long Live Indian Revolution," "Lal Bawatiki Jai" and Kamgar Raj Suroo Hua". After participating in the Azad Maidan meeting, the processionists returned to Lal Baug via Congress House, in Girgaum at a late hour in the night.

BOMBAY GOES MAHATMA MAD

(Continued from page 1)

proved futile. Mahatmaji arrived at on the Maidan at 15 minutes past 6, but it took nearly half-an-hour for him to reach the dais through the tumultous crowds.

SCRAMBLE BEGINS.

The rush of men eager to have his 'dharshan' became at times so great that Mahatmaji had to be bodily lifted by Congress workers and removed to the platform. On arrival Mahatmaji stood on the seat specially erected on the platform for him and vowed to the crowds on all sides who lustily cheered him for several minutes. The scramble then began and it was found impossible to go on with the meeting. After about 15 minutes' futile efforts to maintain order, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the President of the "War Council" declared the meeting dissolved.

WORKERS' SUPPORT.

About the time when Mahatmaji reached the platform a huge procession of mill-workers headed by Mr. G. L. Khandalkar and other labour leaders joined the meeting. The processionists carried red banners and a huge national flag and raised cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai".

ONE WOMAN DIES.

The casualties resulting from the stampede were about 33 out of which 21 were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital and 10 to the Congress Free Hospital. Those removed to the Congress Hospital included a woman and a 12-year old boy. Out of the 21 removed to the Free Emergency 7 were discharged, 13 were detained and one Laxmibai Shamji, a Gujerati woman aged 60 died in the Hospital. She was admitted at 7-30 p.m. and expired at 7-45 p.m. The cause of death was suffocation.

Just prior to his departure for Allahabad Mahatma Gandhi visited the Free Emergency Hospital and saw some patients removed there. Earlier in the day Gandhiji also visited the Congress Free Hospital.

FIRST REFRESHING NOTE AFTER DREARY MONTHS.

Mr. H. A. Lalji, President, Municipal Corporation, on Tuesday, referring to the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues said:—

The news has been received with great rejoicings throughout India and the unbounded enthusiasm of the public in receiving Mahatma Gandhi this morning has been the first refreshing note after dreary months of hard struggle and distress.

May we hope that the joy has come to stay with us and however great the differences at the present moment may appear to be, the leaders on both sides will succeed in finding out a happy solution and restore the country to normal conditions so essential in the interest of both Britain and India.

300 MUSLIMS ARRESTED

—:o:—

One Killed: 50 Wounded

SEQUEL TO POLICE FIRING

NILPHAMARI, Jan. 26.

One Muslim is reported to have been killed and 50 wounded as the result of police firing upon a mob which is alleged to have attacked a Saraswati procession on Saturday evening. It is alleged that a number of Muslims came out of a local mosque and adjoining shops, attacked the processionists with lathis and showered brickbats upon them from the roofs of houses in consequence of which several Hindus and a number of policemen on duty were injured. The police thereupon opened fire. About 300 Muslims were arrested yesterday in the compound of the Mosque as well as shops. An armed force was brought from Jalpaiguri divisional headquarters and Saidpur and Rangpur. These men patrolled the streets all night on Saturday.—A. P.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO COME SHORTLY?

Sir C. P. R. Iyer Feels Sure.

MADRAS, Jan 26

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer interviewed said that Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn had made a most important and striking gesture in ordering the release of the Members of the Congress Working Committee and that their statesmanship was further manifested in making their release unconditional. He felt sure that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India were contemplating and would soon give effect to the policy of general amnesty. It was fervently to be hoped that Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues would now call off the campaign and start negotiations without which the new constitution could not be fruitfully fashioned and implemented.—A. P.

41 PATELS RESIGN

—:o:—

Out Of 63 In Ankola Taluk

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 26.

Thirty-four patels of Ankola Taluka have tendered resignations of their posts last week in addition to seven already tendered. 41 patels out of the total number of 63 in the Taluk have resigned. The work of organisation is going on strenuously. The police are notly against foreigners, who, they think, are behind this work. A Sub-Divisional Magistrate is reported to have said that Ankola would not give him any rest this year. The 'Independence Day' programme was carried out successfully at Dharwar without police interference.

Gorgaum, Jan. 27.—The death of one more person injured in Gorgaum nine distster on Friday has occurred in the Mines hospital, bringing the total number of deaths so far to twelve.—A. P.

The Cutchi Memons of Bombay at a general meeting unanimously resolved to record their sense of loss to the Muslim community by the death of Moulana Mohammed Ali Sahib.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

NEW YORK, 27.

Previous Closing Rate	10.31
To-day's Opening Rate	10.33
Difference	plus 2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.41
Difference	plus 10

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	5.17
To-day's Opening Rate	5.45
Difference	—2
To-day's Closing Rate	5.53
Dicerence	plus 6

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Silver Ready	13	14	0
Lower	0	1	0.
Silver Forward	13	10	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay Jan. 27.

1st Settlement	41	5	0
2nd Settlement	40	4	0

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Approver Moghe Narrates Varions Activities

Further hearing was resumed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and seven others are charged with conspiracy and abetment to murder of officials, particularly police officers and with firing revolver shots at Sergeant Taylor and Mrs. Taylor on the 9th October last at Lamington Road Police Station.

DRIVER OF CAR'S EVIDENCE.

C. R. King, employed in G. I. P. Railway, said he was driving car No. X—13 in which were also seated Mrs. King, Mrs. Taylor and Sgt. Taylor on the night in question. After Mr. and Mrs. Taylor got down from the car, he heard a report coming from a car which was just behind his car. He saw Mr. and Mrs. Taylor being hit with the shots. About fourteen shots were fired. The car then moved on in the direction of Jacob Circle.

APPROVER MOGHE'S EVIDENCE.

Shankar Narayan Moghe, approver, then said he was a telegraphist and resided at Dadar.

In 1906 Savarkar was about to go to England as he got Scholarship and witness went to Nasik to see Savarkar and stayed with him for a fortnight. Witness published two ballads entitled "Prataprao Gujjar" and "Abaji Songde". The purport of the "Abaji Songde" was that a nation under foreign domination should take up the profession of a warrior. These poems were published in "Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala" conducted by "Mitra Mela" of Nasik.

"MITRA MELA'S" EVOLUTION.

The organisers of "Mitra Mela" were Vinaya Savarkar, Chapadhar and Aba Darekar. Vinayak had written a number of ballads or "Powadas." Ganesh Damodar Savarkar was publisher of some of these books. The "Mitra Mela" was at first an association for singing songs during Ganpati Utsav. Later on it developed into Abhinav Bharat, viz: Young India. The object of this association was to obtain independence by armed revolution.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.

Witness was shown a book published by Govind Kavya Prakash Mandli in which the objects of "Mitra Mela" and "Abhinav Bharat" were given, viz., that complete independence could only be obtained by armed revolution. The life of "Mazini" and "War of Independence" were written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar for "Abhinav Bharat". The "War of Independence" could not be printed in India, so it was printed in England. The nine series of books published by Laghu Abhinav Bharat were proscribed by government and the publishers were sentenced for sedition. The Life of Mazini and War of Independence were also proscribed. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar was convicted for publishing three songs, viz:—"Whoever Obtained Freedom Without War", "Exhortation to Youth" and "Listen to one Funny Story". Witness contributed a song in a "Powada" but no action was taken against him. Members of Abhinav Bharat were prosecuted after the murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik. Vinayak and Damodar Savarkar were also convicted. Witness was a clerk in 1907 in the General Telegraph Office. After the trials of Savarkar brothers, witness was suspected by the police as in one of the exhibits was the photo of the witness.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

In 1920 witness came to Bombay and in 1921 he was transferred to Bhavnagar. Accused No. 1 was also in Bhavnagar. Accused No. 1 had charkha class in his house. He was also attending Seva Samiti where debates used to take place on politics. He collected funds for Tilak Swaraj Fund and introduced Ganpati festivals there. Besides in Peel Garden he opened gymnasium for young men. After exercises, lectures were given on the duty of the nation. In Bhavnagar they became close friends where he learnt that the accused was educated at Nasik and was a friend of Savarkars and others. The accused had an association of young boys on the line of Abhinav Bharat. While in telegraph office at Bhusaval in 1918-19 accused No. 1 was doing propaganda work for the Home Rule League. On account of his connections with Savarkar, witness became accused's close friend. Witness also used to see Manilal Kothari in 1921 coming to accused No. 1.

SWAMI FROM N. INDIA.

He also saw one man coming to the accused from North India. That man used to confine himself the whole day in the house. When witness enquired he was told that he was a "Swami" from North India.

CLOSE SCRUTINY OF R. T. C. PROPOSALS URGED

"Subversive Of India's Economic Freedom"

LONDON INDIAN CHAMBER'S APPEAL TO REJECT TERMS.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The statement made by some leading Bombay businessmen on the Premier's declaration is considered here premature and likely to create an impression of acquiescence in Government's proposals by the Indian Commercial Community.

The Council of the Indian Chamber here has addressed a letter to the federation of Indian Chambers strongly urging the need for a close scrutiny of the proposals, which it considers subversive of India's demand for economic freedom and calculated to retard her development. It considers that the financial safeguards cut at the root of the question and the Viceroy's reserved powers nullify central responsibility. It urges the Indian Commercial Community unanimously to appeal to political leaders to reject terms depriving India again of her inherent and just right to control unfettered her own financial administration.

Indian Nationalists Of Tokio Reject R. T. C. "Conclusions"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

A resolution rejecting the "alleged conclusions reached at the so-called Round Table Conference" was adopted by 12 Indian nationalists here, headed by Rash Behari Bose an Indian political refugee. The resolution sympathetically endorses the attitude taken up by the Congress in demanding Swaraj and urges the nationalists to "continue the struggle for freedom with redoubled vigour."

POLICE FIRE! KILLS 5 PERSONS

—:o:—

Many More Injured In Behar Riots

PATNA, Jan. 27.

The Bihar Government, in a Communique states that a serious riot is reported from Begusarai, North Monghyr. A mob of ten thousand persons attacked the police after the arrest of leaders in the independence day procession.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, two Sub-Inspectors and six constables received serious head injuries and twenty-six other police officers and men Fere also slightly injured.

The Police opened fire and five persons were killed and one dangerously injured. Seven persons who were slightly injured are in hospital while others have been treated and discharged. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

A telegram from the British Charge D'Affairs, Teheran, states that plague and cholera quarantine has been discontinued in the Persian Gulf Ports.

STOP PRESS.

MOTILAL SLIGHTLY BETTER

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The latest news from Anand Bhavan shows that Pandit Motilal Nehru is slightly better.

Mr. Gandhi is expected to arrive at Allahabad by Mail tomorrow night.—A. P.

BEASTLINESS OF REPRESSION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"Manchester Guardian" publishes a long letter in which Mr. H. N. Brailsford makes detailed allegations of police brutality in India, commenting on which the journal says that it gives "some idea of the kind of beastliness that repression in India involves." It adds, "Fortunately however members of all parties are ready to give Mr. MacDonald the mandate he wants."—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1931.

BACK TO THE HELM !

—:o:—

The reception that was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi by the people of Bombay was one that Kings and Emperors might envy. It was simple and spontaneous, Bombay's heartfelt tribute to the one man whom India worships as the champion of her national aspirations. Thousands thronged at Bori Bunder on Tuesday even before daybreak. And in the evening they came in their tens of thousands to the Azad Maidan expecting to listen once again to the familiar voice and receive inspiration therefrom. The police were wise in leaving the multitudes alone, and the latter maintained discipline remarkably under the most trying conditions. Later on, however, the surge of crowds proved a fatal danger to one life and led to a number of cases of suffocation. It is, indeed, a tragedy that an enthusiastic reception was marred by this unhappy occurrence. On Monday also the many Independence Day demonstrations all over the City passed off peacefully because the police wisely refrained from interfering. If they persevere in this wise discretion, they might yet redeem their reputation. Where is the sense in goarding people into disobedience even when Civil Disobedience is not meant? That is hardly persuading Congress to call off its campaign.

The scenes of jubilation and triumph that marked the last two days are inspired partly by a sense of personal reverence and loyalty which the people feel towards Mahatmaji and partly by the sense that they have compelled Government at last to recognise the force of public opinion. It is yet too early to say that the releases, few and inevitable, are any evidence of a real change of heart on the part of Government. They are rather a diplomatic move prompted by their fond hope that such of the leaders as they think are ever ready may, rather than go back to jail, purchase the freedom of the thousands of their followers by first calling off Civil Disobedience and then accepting the Premier's scheme of reforms. In other words the Premier's offer, coupled with a niggardly measure of amnesty, is hardly a bona fide offer of peace and Gandhiji has taken the earliest opportunity to say practically as much. It is true that he has kept an open mind in the examination of the R. T. C. scheme and has so far exoressed no opinion thereon. But it is not difficult to gauge the working of his mind when he gently reiterates his determination to examine all reform proposals—with an open mind and dispassionately of course—in the light of his well-known eleven points. Now more than ever before he expects, first and foremost, a genuine change of heart in the Government and an offer of the substance and not shadow of independence.

Whether the Premier's proposals, as they are, constitute the substance of independence Gandhiji has not yet stated in so many words. There is, however, the theoretical possibility of the offer being so modified as to be to his mind a fair basis of negotiations. But he has made it definitely clear that the offer, if it is to be the starting point of any negotiation at all, should be accompanied with measures without which
no real truce is conceivable. He declares that the campaign he started has now become a true mass movement and that the thousands who are in jail now "are better able to deliver the goods than all the released combined.' He is, therefore, definitely of opinion that if the release of leaders is to be effective the release of all the Satyagrahi prisoners is a necessary condition of any real truce. He is equally definite that even a general amnesty will be utterly ineffective if repression is not stopped altogether. Herein Gandhiji has but expressed the mind of the whole country and of a fair number of his British friends like Mr. Fenner Brockway. One more point that Gandhiji did well to make clear beyond any doubt is that in the event of the Congress deciding upon a truce involving the suspension of Civil Disobedience proper, "the Congress could never give up the right of picketing nor could it give up the right of the starving millions to manufacture salt." So far as peaceful picketing is concerned, it is not an offence at all; and if any autocratic Ordinance makes it one, that ordinance is morally responsible for the resulting disobedience. Speaking generally, the terms that Gandhiji has once again offered for an honourable truce are eminently fair and the Government will be well advised to accept those terms in the interests of peace and good-will. Even Anglo-Indian papers have now come to recognise how different Gandhiji is from the "intransigent," "fire-eating" revolutionaries. But if his modest terms go unheeded the drift towards "extremism" is inevitable.

FACE REALITIES

—:o:—

We shall analyse in greater detail on another occasion the lengthy debate in the Commons on the Indian question on Monday. It should suffice for the present to draw the attention of our readers to the radical cleavage between the Conservative point of view regarding Indian reform and that of official Labour which has received the benediction of Mr. Lloyd George. After Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech, full of the usual rhetoric and the adroit emphasis on safeguards to mollify the Tory opposition, Sir Samuel Hoare in a matter-of-fact statement of the Tory view of Indian political advance said that the Conservative delegation to the Round Table Conference had made their position clear. "They could not give a definite answer until the question was more definite. They were clear that until facts were faced and talking in generalities was abandoned, there could not be constitutional advance."

India to-day is not considering the question of merely a constitutional advance, of one step more to that goal of Responsible Government to which we are told all parties in Britain are pledged. India is concerned with securing genuine Swaraj, the essential element of which is the power over the purse. That Mr. MacDonald has no intention of considering the question of satisfying the Indian demand regarding this essential item is clear from the emphasis he laid on the financial safeguards. "Quite obviously" he said, "if there are reserved subjects like Defence under the control of the Governor-General, he must be secured in finance what he required for the exercise of his authority as the custodian of those reserved subjects." And British vested interests in India must be secured in their rights. They must be saved from "unfair" Indian competition. And the services must be saved too from the peril of rapid Indianisation. And the control of Railway Administration must be secured too, we suppose, to a separate Statutory Board in order that it can afford to snap its fingers at the Legislature. Over what remains Srijut Sapru will be free to exercise his ministerial talents as the future Prime Minister of India. Both the British Premier and Mr. Benn recognise the strength of the Congress. Both declare that the policy of repression is a futile policy. But now that they seek, the co-operation of the Congress, do they really imagine that Gandhiji and the Congress leaders would swallow this humbug of a constitution?

NO DOMINION STATUS IN BUTTER

—:o:—

A correspondent draws our attention to the significant fact that in some States in the Australian Commonwealth dairying is heavily subsidised out of the public exchequer. Very soon the imports into India of Australian butter will be on the increase. This country has to struggle hard to prevent the unrestricted importation of 'ghee,' which is suspected to contain fats although it passes for "vegetable". With the increase in imports of butter from foreign parts, its own dairying industry will suffer considerable damage. Will there be a chance for India in the near future to enjoy Dominion Status, at least in butter? Why should it not be possible for India to satisfy its own dairy needs instead of depending upon Australia? But State help is necessary to promote the dairying industry in a modernised manner, and at present such State help is extremely meagre.

SAVIOURS OF THE EMPIRE.

Independence Day was celebrated all over India on the 26th of January. And it was allowed to pass off, at least at a number of very important places like Bombay and Allababad, without much interference from the police. The protagonists of the 'lathi' brand of Law and Order must be wondering at this police indifference. But let them reassure themselves. The grave danger that threatened India was again averted by the 'lathi'. For a Calcutta message says that the Independence Day's procession was dispersed there by 'lathis'. Among the many injured was Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose himself who received injuries at the back of the head, the forehead and over his body. Calcutta Europeans must have slept peacefully after this magnificent work by the Police. It is the official Teggarts and the Calcutta non-official Europeans that keep the British Empire intact and in all its glory. And they must have thanked God that Monday's celebrations in Calcutta did not shake the foundations of that Empire. Sjt. Bose must also thank God—his injuries are not so serious as they might well have been and now he is back again in jail. Thus does the work of conciliating India proceed.

MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

You come with victory in your hand,
The olive on your brow,
A gift unto your motherland
Made happy by you now.

You come, but with no thunder —sound,
You come on wings of love,
To show that peace and love around
The world must ever move.

Then stay with us for long, long time,
To mighty God we pray,
That we may know your life sublime,
And go your righteous way.

—SEVIKA.

APPEAL TO THE A. I. S. A

—:o:—

(BY M. SUBRAMANIAM.)

Nearly a week ago, there appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" an announcement that the A. I. S. A. offers a reward of Rs. 1,00,000 to anyone, who invents a spinning wheel, which satisfies certain conditions, one of them being that the spinning wheel should produce nearly 2,000 yds. of yarn per hour. It is indeed astonishing to know that the A. I. S. A. is spending so extravagantly on the mere invention of a new spinning wheel. At present, there are many obstacles in the way of the Khadi producer, and unless these are removed, Khadi-work in cities will gradually begin to melt away. At present, the chief difficulty of the city spinner is the absence of a sufficient number of weaving departments, where any amount of yarn may be woven at reasonable rates. For instance, the weaving charges in Bombay are 3½ annas per yard, while woven Khadi cloth can be had in the market at annas 4 per yard. This means that the city spinner has to work at a loss of not less than anna one. This is no encouragement to the city spinner. He will be more inclined to buy Khadi from the bazar than to produce it at home. So, at this rate, Khadi production in cities like Bombay may disappear altogether. At present, spinners in Bombay can, at the most, send their yarn to places like Amalsad and some nearby places for weaving. But the railway expenses neutralise the gain, which may be obtained by sending yarn to those far-off villages for weaving. So, the only solution to the question is that weaving-sheds ought to be opened in small villages near Bombay, e.g. in Ghatkopar, Khar, etc. There is no Khadi institution in Bombay, which can afford to undertake such a project as opening new weaving-sheds in the suburbs. But, the A. I. S. A. may very well take up this work with the aid of its branches in Bombay, and similarly throughout India. Some people argue that spinning may be solely reserved for villages, but there is no reason why a townsman too should not produce his own cloth cheaply!

The only object of the writer is to appeal to the A. I. S. A. to utilise, if necessary, the huge sum of money, which they offer as a reward, in some useful ways to encourage Khadi-production, instead of staking the whole sum on a mere spinning-wheel. At present, weaving facilities are more necessary to the daily spinner than spinning facilities; for, the latter are quite satisfactory now.

THE GREAT PRONOUNCEMENT!

(By R. R. DIWAKAR).

The long-waited-for announcement has come and gone and has left the country cold. The foreshadowed Reforms are not even worthy of being considered by the Congress. Nothing substantial has been given. No real power has been parted with. Power over the purse is also as limited as before; no change of heart is evident since the monstrous Ordinances are in force and they are being administered in an atrocious way. The peaceful activities that would be considered as ornaments in any country all the world over are banned here as unlawful and sought to be ruthlessly supressed by the 'lathi.'

The Salt Tax has not gone. The right to tax and spend the taxes as the nation likes is not allowed Only a shadow without the substance is promised in vague and unreal verbiage.

Some people seem to be satisfied. They were satisfied with what existed and they will be satisfied with whatever is given. The question is with those in whose hearts patriotism has roused the fire of divine dissatisfaction and who are hankering after freedom. They can never be satisfied with this nor with what this means.

And from far away, Sastri, Sapru, Jayakar and Company, again beckon to Motilalji to halt. They will try to convince him that "Mac" means more than his words and "Benn" believes more than he says. But have these Macs and Benns no tongue that these anxious self-styled Indian leaders should try on Britain's behalf to check the car of Jaggannath which is rushing along?

MILL-OWNERS AND CONGRESS-

HOW CO-OPERATIVE ACTION WILL STABILISE SWADESHI.

(BY POLITICUS.)

I wrote on the last occasion of the disastrous effects of the use of American cotton by our mill-owners on the indigenous agriculturist. Every day that passes the position of the cotton grower is getting worse. He has to pay his dues to the Government, which cannot be denied. But how is he to do it, when the prices of cotton are tumbling down to an abnormally low figure? There is over-production of cotton in America and the prices are cheap and our mill-owners are enthusiastically helping the foreign grower to raise his prices by buying American cotton for their mills! They have no concern with the cotton grower in Gujerat and the C. P.!

UNGRATEFUL.

The mill industry which was literally going to dogs has been propped up by the Congress boycott movement and its present prosperity is entirely due to the sacrifices of the people and not to the inherent virtues of the mill-owners. The bulk of the population in this country manages to drag on a miserable existence with the help of agriculture, which is the staple industry of India. It is a life and death question to the masses to find a market for their produce and get a reasonable price for it. It is the only thing which keeps them from starvation. Yet the Bombay mill-owners have been callously buying foreign cotton to the detriment of the home-grown product. Are the sacrifices of Indians for the benefit of the mill-owners alone, or is there to be some sort of reciprocity?

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS.

It is here that the people who are in charge of the boycott movement can intervene to the lasting benefit of the agriculturist who is now greatly suffering on account of depression. The mills are now working full time and yet the cotton consumed by them is less by something like 19,000 bales for the month of November, as compared with the year 1929. On the other hand, the cotton consumed by the mills in the Indian States records a rise of about 2,000 bales for November. These figures are a proof positive that something is radically wrong with our mills and that it is time for the people in charge of the movement peremptorily to intervene. The mills in the mofussil are preparing themselves to work double shifts, so great a demand there is for Indian made cotton goods.

A SUGGESTION.

This selfishness of the mill-owners has always alienated from them the sympathy of the public Besides, the mill-owners are always "agin' the people" and every measure of repression is readily backed up by them. Their representatives in the legislatures are generally the worst reactionaries, and often anti-national. If there was any time for the mill-owners to become friends with the public and thus broad-base their industry on the good-will and sympathy of the masses it is this. But they are losing that golden opportunity and are more concerned with their particular profit, than the good of the depressed, starving and debt-ridden agriculturist, who is their best patron.

GOOD-WILL OF MASSES.

The millowners who are living isolated lives of their own are only now realising the importance of capturing the Indian market, which is the biggest market they can have and where they can have a practical monopoly if they will only cultivate the good-will of the masses, instead of pitting themselves against them. The economic depression is so bad that the masses are hardly able to buy much this year. It is a good business proposition for the millowners to bring down the prices of their manufactures to the level of the purchaser's capacity. The majority of Indians are poor, and they generally use not very costly or finely woven cloth. The millowners should standardise a few varieties of cloth, perhaps a dozen or more, and then concentrate their attention on their production.

UTILISE CONGRESS INFLUENCE.

I refer to the quality of the cloth produced. Price can only be brought down if the produce is large. That ought to be the aim of the millowners, and in this work the persons in charge of the boycott movement can help them considerably, if they will co-operate with each other. If the varieties of cloth produced are fewer, the expenses of manufacture are bound to go down and this will benefit both the mill-owners and the consumers. The Congress wields considerable moral influence over the people and its word is generally law with the majority of them. It is easy, because the public feels that the Congress people are its friends. The Congress is an India-wide organisation, and the millowners should take advantage of it to confine themselves to certain standard qualities.

By arrangement among themselves the millowners can easily do this and popularise their wares through the Congress committees. But then they ought to be at least less anti-Indian than they now are. The persons in charge of the boycott, or rather the movement for popularising Swadeshi, should first see that any cloth made out of foreign cotton is banned, equally with that made out of foreign yarn, whether it is artificial silk, or cotton. There is bound to be trouble with the millowners, but the latter will have to submit to the terms, since it is impossible for the most powerful of them to fight the Congress and win. Most of those who have tried conclusions with the Congress have now surrendered, on the principle that discretion is the better part of valour.

AMALGAMATION.

The boycott organisers can do many other things to popularise Swadeshi cloth, of course with the co-operation of the millowners. The question is whether that co-operation can easily be secured. Since the former has the whip hand, it should be able to impose its terms on the mills. In whatever the boycott organisation does, its one aim ought to be to encourage home produce, for the welfare of the large masses of population is even more important than those of a few individuals. Amalgamation of mills may be a good thing from the view-point of saving overhead charges, but it cannot give the mills a market for their wares. Only the good-will of the people can ensure them one. The Congress is the people, and the latter must save themselves from the hands of greedy capitalists who want to exploit the sacrifices and enthusiasm of the public. If the boycott committees will only do its duty without fear or favour, it can do much towards this end.

HELP THE SMALL MERCHANTS.

The Congress people must be aware that owing to the stoppage of the imports of foreign piece-goods a large number of retail merchants are without employment. Most of them are waiting for the ban on foreign piece-goods to be lifted. A number of them have taken to swadeshi cloth, and some there are who are without any employment. The unemployed and those waiting for the lifting of the Congress ban must be given something to do and if they are given facilities to trade in indigenous and khadi products not only will they be earning their livelihood, but they will indirectly give an impetus to swadeshi and hand-spun and hand-made cloth.

Not all the foreign cloth merchants are in a bad financial condition. Some of them have already made their pile long ago, though they may have lost a great deal on account of the Congress ban. But there are some who are solvent and have some money, and others who have none. It is the lame ducks that the Congress authorities and the millowners can usefully employ to popularise Swadeshi. They cannot be ruined for ever, and the Congress must give them some help. With the co-operation of the millowners it is just possible to help them out of their difficulties and place them in a position to retrieve themselves. The empty shops in the Muljі Jetha and Morarji Goculdas markets can again be filled with busy and prosperous shop-keepers, who in helping themselves will also help the country.

The millowners will benefit by this more than anybody else, and most of them are in a position to finance such shops by advancing small amounts to the needy. Can the Congress authorities not do something for these merchants who have at the call of the country sacrificed everything? It is in these directions that the Congress authorities can widen and extend their activities to the lasting good of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Betraying Burma.

When the question of Burma was raised in the Commons "Commander Kenworthy", says Reuter, "pointed out that nothing could prevent Burma from again federating with India if she so desired." How irreproachable, indeed how positively magnanimous, does this sentiment sound! But the worthy Commander's assumption of naivete is much too irritatingly patent to deceive any one. To suggest, as he does, that the British Government are guided in the matter of Burma by the desire of Burmans is to add insult to the injury that Labour has sought to inflict on that Province in pursuance of Imperialistic motives. Burma never desired separation. It is on the other hand against it. Yet the Government are seeking to separate it from India. True, Mr. Benn is seeking refuge behind the pretension that Burman "delegates" were "representatives" of Burman opinion. They were "representatives" exactly in the sense in which other British Indian "delegates" were "representatives" of India. They were Government nominees chosen because they held views palatable to the bureaucracy and vested interests.

Suppressed.

It appears from Mr. Benn's reply to a question in Parliament that the cable sent by the General Council of Burmese Associations to the Premier protesting against the separation of Burma was not submitted to the Conference at all. It was for the Conference to attach any value to the cable or not, but it was wrong and unfair to suppress the cable altogether. And it is hardly an excuse for Mr. Benn to say that several other cables too were suppressed. The way the question of separation was hustled at the Conference and that body committed to the principle of separate is most objectionable and suspicious.

Mr. Ranga Iyer on "Convention".

Mr. Ranga Iyer, whose experiments in political somersaults are fairly well-known, is an elected M.L.A. What exactly an elected M.L.A. is, is also fairly well-known. Yet Mr. Ranga Iyer demands a "Convention" of the members of the Central Legislature and the Chamber of Princes to meet the representatives of the British Parliament. Mr. Ranga Iyer has read some political history. That he was attracted by the word Convention, but not by its real significance is no fault of his books They did their best, just as a text-book on Social Etiquette does its best, but sometimes with unfortunate consequences to the reader. Mr. Ranga Iyer, by the way, is also an assiduous student of Machiavelli. Does he know that the wily and clever Italian was never clumsy?

Bringing Law Into Contempt.

A Calicut Magistrate was not satisfied with inflicting six months' rigorous imprisonment on a batch of women Satyagrahis for their dire offence of leading processions, hoisting the National Flag, and asking people not to use foreign cloth. "His Honour" sentenced them to a further term of six months' imprisonment in case they refused to bind themselves for good conduct for a period of one year. Let Lord Irwin, whose Ordinances have had the effect of converting some most innocent acts into offences, judge for himself who in this matter has done most to bring law into contempt, the women Satyagrahis, or the Magistrate, or his Ordinances. But does Lord Irwin realise how hard it wil be for him to make peace with a land whose women are being trained to resist magisterial caprice and police 'lathis'? As far as one batch goes to jail or hospital, another takes its place.

More Boycott Figures.

Official figures of India's seaborne trade in December, 1930, show a significant decline from 13 per cent. in December, 1929, to 34 per cent. in December, 1930, of British imports into British India. This is undoubtedly the result of the boycott of British goods in this country. It is specially encouraging to note that the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures declined by Rs. 280 lakhs, the decrease in piece-goods being under all the three heads, grey, white and coloured. Another pleasing feature of the returns is the striking reduction in the imports of cigarettes from Rs. 18 lakhs in December, 1929, to Rs. 12 lakhs in December, 1930. Good as the progress of the boycott movement has been, it is hardly necessary to say there is need for much greater progress still, especially in the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and Swadeshi textiles.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS BEHIND THE CONGRESS

—:0:—

Govt. Can't Be Strong Without Moral Support

DELAY HAS BEEN THE TRAGEDY OF THE PAST SAYS BENN

(Continued from page 12.)

degree, had accepted the necessity of safeguards. He pointed out that the Conservatives considered that a measure of general agreement had been reached, but there were serious questions which had been scarcely discussed and others which had not been settled.

"TORIES NOT CREATING DIFFICULTIES."

He mentioned questions of defence, finance and minorities as concrete examples of the difficulties and said that the Conservatives were not creating difficulties. They were inherent in the problem.

He pointed out that the obligation for the defence of India still rested on Britain. Foreign affairs and international obligations must still be controlled by the Crown. Internal security and financial stability must be safeguarded and the protection of minorities must still be our solemn obligation. Unfair discrimination against British traders must be prevented and the rights of Services preserved. Lastly, the Constitution must be maintained on a sure and stable foundation.

"BRITAIN'S TASK IN INDIA FAR FROM ACCOMPLISHED."

The Conservatives, no less than any party in the House, wished to see a peaceful and contented India in which British and Indians would work side by side with no feeling of inequality of status. Britain's task in India was far from accomplished. We were entering on a new phase in which partnership and co-operation should be the moving principle. He did not expect peace with irreconcilable extremists, but he was certain that we would pull through and live to see the partnership of which he had spoken.

MR. ISAAC FOOT

Mr. Isaac Foot prefaced his speech with the remark, that he was well aware that there were all kinds of anomalies in the Round Table Conference proposals; but declared that there was no anomaly so great as the Government of India by the British people. He said that the matter was important before all others that came before the House. The difference between a friendly India and an alienated India was so great that no statesman could appreciate it, and no economist could compute it. He paid a tribute to the Premier, and hoped that he would allow nothing to interfere with the completion of the task.

PRISON—A BADGE OF HONOUR.

He said that the difficulty with India was that common sentiment was opposed to authority. The prison in Britain meant a mark of degradation, but in India after Gandhi was imprisoned the prison meant a badge of honour. The question was not whether the spirit deserved praise or blame, but what was to be done with it.

INDIAN WANTS TO HOLD HIS HEAD HIGH.

Mr. Foot continued: "I believe that the demand for self-government is mainly a claim for status. It is not merely a claim for material ends. India, a few years ago, was swept with anger, because of the treatment of her nationals in other parts of the Empire. The Imperial Conference of 1923 did something to restore confidence. The Indian believes that his country should not be subordinate. He believes that he is equal to any race in the world and that he is not one of a subject people and an ignorant race. He has civilisation older than ours. He believes that he should have the right to hold his head high. He compares his civilisation with ours, not always to our advantage.

NOT MERELY CLAIM FOR STATUS BUT LIBERTY.

He sees in our Western civilisation much that he does not want in India. He believes that in our Western civilisation there are some elements he would adopt, but he wants to adopt them as a free man, not because he is obliged to do so as a member of a subject race. It is not a claim merely for status, but also for liberty. We have given the Indian people the love of liberty, and when we are told that Gandhism and all it stands for is to be crushed, I ask, "What are we to do with the English literature?" If the literature of liberty is excluded, practically all literature we have will be excluded."

DEPRESSED CLASSES' PROTECTION.

He then referred to the disabilities of depressed classes and said: "If we do not establish safeguards for their protection, their blood may cry out against us. We have placed upon us the great responsibility of dealing with these people. If I had any advice to give to future Governors, it will be "let your main concern be for these people". They may be defenceless now, but one day they will be strong. As there is justice upon this Earth, there is no bank that can keep back for ever the accumulated sufferings of these people. The real test of the progress of India twenty years hence will be "What have you done for these people".

"BELIEVER IN SWARAJ FOR INDIA."

I am a believer in self-Government for India, because I believe that upon those lines there is the best hope for these people" He concluded: "Our task of bringing India within the Commonwealth is the biggest thing we have ever yet attempted. The great problem of future will be the problem of race and colour".

PEACE OF WORLD AT STAKE.

"The peace of the world largely depends on the solution of this problem. We have had a long association with India. There have been put upon us a great responsibility. If we have given the great blessings of peace to India, and a common language and recognition of justice (?), would it not be the most lamentable thing if that long and honourable association should now ge broken in the midst of anger, hatred and illwill? I believe that along the lines of the proposed settlement that association can be maintained and that problems cannot be solved except upon lines of friendship.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE

—:o:—

Major Graham Pole considered that the release of Gandhiji and others showed a great courage and foresight. He said that we were making an attempt to redeem the pledges often given. This would open a new chapter in the history of India a momentous chapter for India and Britain. He honed that India would accept it in the spirit in which the offer was made.

SIR JOHN SIMON

—:o:—

Sir John Simon pointed out that the Conference had accomplished two very great things. Firstly, Princes had been brought into discussion not only with the British but their own British Indian compatriots on the constitutional question; secondly, it had begun the work of bringing British politicians on the one hand and some Indian politicians on the other, face to face with the stupendous difficulties of the Indian problem and succeeded in getting rid of suspicion and misunderstanding in a remarkable way. He thought that the contrast between the Indian and British ways of looking at things constituted a large part of the difficulty in constitutional discussions. He was glad there had been an opportunity of meeting Indian statesmen and contemplating the nature of some problems; but thought that Parliament would not discharge its duty unless it was assured that the scheme would work. He had not expected the Round Table Conference to reach agreed conclusions on every point, but without wishing to deprecate the good work done, wished that it had been possible to carry some matters further.

SIR JOHN'S DOUBT.

He referred in this connection to the proportion of States in the Central Legislature, the position of their representatives when British Indian affairs were discussed, paramountly, communal problem and the question of representation of minorities in the Executive. He emphasised that he was not trying to minimise the results achieved, but felt that until more progress was made on some of these main heads it was impossible to feel quite confident how the proposals would work.

SIR JOHN'S REJOICINGS.

Summing up, Sir John Simon said that, firstly, he rejoiced at the Conference's success in securing the Princes' adhesion to the idea of Federation. Secondly, inevitably in the time available, the Conference had been unable to produce a practical solution of so many most difficult and cardinal matters; and thirdly, while recognising how much satisfaction the formula of responsibility with safeguards could give, he was unable to regard unformulated safeguards on vital matters as mere questions of detail, since the formulation of methods whereby the safeguards would work into a scheme was really the essence of the scheme itself. They were fundamental. He did not believe that even the broad outlines of the Indian Constitution could be regarded as satisfactorily laid until these main matters were nearer a settlement. Lastly, he urged that the good work of the Conference should be recognised as the beginning not the end. He begged Parliament now to undertake its own duty, and also contribute with patience and good-will to the practical work of recasting the Constitution and developing the responsibilities of India. Before concluding, he took the opportunity: "As there has never been a debate in the House of course on the Simon Commission's Report" of expressing his deep obligations to his colleagues of all parties who had served with him in enquiry.

Churchill's Crusade

—:o:—

Mr. Churchill, who made it clear that he was not speaking for official opposition, considered that the handling of Indian affairs during the last eighteen months had been most unfortunate, and had already led to the results which would be long lamented. He asked why the procedure decided upon when the Simon Commission was appointed had not been observed. He said that the Viceroy's announcement of November 1-19, was not called for and constituted an intervention between Parliament and the Simon Commission whose report was profoundly prejudiced before publication, and Indian political classes simultaneously made enormously increased demands. He complained that the Simon Commission report had been shelved, and its members excluded from the Conference in the vain hopes of persuading Indian extremists to attend.

A HYSTERICAL LANDSIDE OF OPINION

He said that the immense body of knowledge represented by the Simon Commission's report and the great body of reason and authority represented by the Government of India, had all been set aside within a few weeks', and we were confronted with constitution outlined in the blue book. In this hysterical landslide of opinion, Conservative delegates almost alone kept their heads. A rapid landslide of British opinion policy had been accompanied in India by the steady development of unrest, disorder, disloyalty and assassination.

PUT SELF-GOVT. INTO ACTION

Mr. Marley urged Mr. Benn to instruct the new Viceroy not merely to grant amnesty to political prisoners and withdraw repressive measures, but put self-government into action, by consulting the majority party returned in the fresh general election.

Miss Rathbone asked what safeguards were to be provided for the future of women. She urged Government to see that voice of women in India was heard upon their own claims and needs under the new Constitution.

FENNER BROCKWAY

—:o:—

Open Prison Doors Says Brockway

Mr. Fenner Brockway after the criticism of Mr. Churchill, whose policy he said would have caused imprisonment, not of sixty thonsand but of six hundred thousand, said that the extraordinary development since the beginning of the Round Table Conference in public opinion in Britain was largely due to way in which Indian delegates had put their case; but much greater force was the strength of the present movement in India. The Unseen powers at the Round Table Conference had been Gandhiji in jail and behind him 60,000 others. Mr. Brockway welcomed the release of Gandhiji and others and urged the Government, if it really wanted the Congress to participate in the discussions, to open the prison doors of every political offender including Meerut and 1919 prisoners. Mr. Brockway concluded with the statement that Britain ultimately would have to recognise India's right to full self-government and full self-determination.

MR. CHURCHILL SNUBBED

Col. Lane-Fox declared that Mr. Churchill was ignorant of the realities of the situation.

MAKE NEW PLAN A SUCCESS.

Earl Winterton said that two points which arose as the result of the Conference were, could recommendations be worked out eventually into the Constitution for India and was the necessary goodwill existent? He added that India had to be governed not only with understanding but with the firm resolve to make the new plan a success.

Mr. Oliver Stanley said that we were trying to enlist Indians in governing India, inviting their co-operation and good will but of what assistance would that be, if Mr. Churchill's programme became Britain's policy? Were thousands in prison, were eighty delegates to the Round Table Conference, all to be classed as implacable in the hatred and impervious to reason, intent only on destruction? A movement like the nationalist movement was not to be put down by a few flamboyant speeches or armchair critics.

Baldwin's Repudiates

—:o:—

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that it was not uncommon in India for statesmen, politicians and leaders of people to impose on themselves the day of silence and said that if that had happened to-day for Mr. Churchill. Mr. Baldwin would not have intervened. He continued: "I should like to say a few words which it is incumbent on me to say. I never like disagreeing with a colleague, especially a colleague who has stood close to my side at difficult times. Mr. Churchill said quite clearly at the beginning of his speech that he was not representing my views nor the views of the Conservative Party. I think it is only fair to say both to him and the House that I recognise in every word he says that he spoke from his own conviction. He has put before the House the point of view held by many people in this country, a point of view which has helped to make the whole problem as difficult of solution in this country as many of the wild views held in certain quarters in India make it difficult there. Mr. Stanley has just delivered a most interesting speech which I think represents the views of younger members of the Conservative party to-day.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

Mr. Churchill had asked a very pertinent question. He had said "Why has the whole scene changed so swiftly that we are discussing things to-day that we should have thought impossible of even consideration a few feeks or a few months ago. I think, the answer to that has been voiced in some speeches delivered to-day, among them the speech of Sir John Simon. The whole situation has altered because, contrary to our expectations and expectations of the members of the Simon Commission light has been thrown on the possible creation of a federal system of All-India.

The immagination of the whole county had been caught by the idea of the United States of India. Therefore we were on entirely fresh territory. The whole situation had been changed by the attitude of the Princes. Mr. Baldwin proceeded to refer to the statement of Mr. Churchill, that the Conservative Delegation had skilfully extricated themselves from a difficult situation and preserved the party's freedom to use its own judgment. He said Mr. Churchill had unintentionally conveyed rather a false impression regarding the delegations' position. Mr. Baldwin continued: I wish to pay tribute as the leader of the Party to Lord Peel, Marques of Zetland, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Stanley. They went into the Conference with the single idea of doing all in their power to help get something done, and there was no question of extrication.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

When I say that, I recognise as Sir J. Simon and Sir S. Hoare recognise, and more fully perhaps than many members opposite the difficulties, but I would face those difficulties, in the hope that neither British nor Indian statesmanship was bankrupt. I do not believe that there will be any permanent solution of the question of Indian Government until you get complete co-operation, understanding and goodwill between Indians and ourselves.

Referring to political unanimity at home, Mr. Baldwin said, it was because both these preliminary aspects were absent in the case of Ireland and in Irish question one had a calamity between the alternative of complete surrender or war that I supported as a member of Government at the time the solution of surrender. None of us wanted to but it was only a choice. I merely point out that instance from history which I think it well that all members should give consideration to before responsibility rests upon them for consideration of the greatest and most difficult policy which faces us in the Empire to-day.

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

"I would make one more observation. I do not know whether all my party will agree. I am profoundly convinced of it, and that is that there is general agreement of principle but not in detail between the parties of this country. Unless as much agreement continues as existed since the setting up of the Parliamentary Commission, Government of India from London by one single party will be impossible. Believing that, as I do, there will be no endeavour spared on my part, as during the past eighteen months none has been spared, to keep as far as possible these parties in line. It may mean not going as far as the Labour Party would like or farther than the Conservative Party would like, but to break up that unity means that the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India should have no chance of coping with the Government of that country.

DIFFICULTIES ENORMOUS.

The difficulties are enormous and perhaps there is no greater difficulty than that of adjudicating fairly and rightly between different races and creeds principally between Hindus and Moslems. That is a spot on which all who wish ill to agreement will concentrate. If anyone wishes to prevent any chance of agreement and settlement let him devote himself in this country to breaking down Parliamentary unity and devote himself in India to making it impossible for agreement to take place. We have to watch those two spots. The task of those who have to go forward and progress in agreement is no easy one.

HIS ASSURANCE.

Even if a Constitution be devised two, three or four years would not be long for we have by far the most difficult tasks we have ever undertaken. If ever I am called again to bear responsibility I will do all in my power subject to what has been said by Mr. Stanley in the matter of safeguards and will do all I can to ensure that co-operation and that working together in equal partnership to carry out undertakings given again and again by Goverments of this country.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN.

—:o:—

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: "I do not know whether Mr. Churchill will allow me to commiserate with him. I listened with very greatest interest to his speech and made very copious notes for the purpose of technical reply to him but such unanimity has broken out in the House this evening that I feel it will be idle on my part to attempt any reply. It all seems to me to use his own phrase, to be in the cabin of the ship of his own opinions where listening to the Jazz music of his own ortory he is sinking in the calm sea of universal popular disapproval.

It is not a job which anyone who enjoys contests in the House as I do, can look forward to, to explain what has been explained and, so to speak, to be constantly pushing at the open door but, perhaps, the House will indulge me if in an objective way, I tried to explain why it is that the views expressed by Mr. Churchill to-night and others at other times are impossible for persons who view the situation as it actually is to-day. The central feature of his speech was this. He rejects the notion that responsibility at the centre can be a part of the new Indian constitution.

"PLEDGES BIND US ALL."

To that the first objection is: to deny the principle of Central Responsibility in the Indian Government is to fly bat in the face of all pledges which have been given not only by members of all parties but by representatives of the British Government. These pledges stand. They must be accepted or rejected. They bind this and all future Governments and unless you keep the principle of responsibility of Central Government of India, you cannot say your are keeping those pledges either in the spirit or in the letter.

It is very often said that because pledges have been foolishly given in the past, we got into that position and cannot help but go forward. I do not think that really represents the view of men in the past history of England. You can go back a hundred years and you will find that whatever popular opinion may have been, statesmen dealing with relations between England and India shaped policy towards the day when India would assume responsibility for her own Government.

MR. BALFOUR WANTS RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTINUE.

This appeal is based both upon political and moral reason. The political reason is this. Somebody has to be responsible for the Government of India. Mr. Balfour interjected "Hear, hear".

Mr. Benn, "Mr. Balfour says, 'Hear, hear,' I assume he means that we are going to be responsible for Government of India.

Mr. Balfour, "for long time to come."

Mr. Benn, "Yes, for a long time to come. Let me ask whether he has prepared himself to bear real responsibility for Government of India. Does he, capable and able as he is, feel capable of sitting here having all the responsibility of his constituents in Hamstead as well as taking on this reponsibility?"

FORCE NO REMEDY

All struggle in India in last year has not been physical struggle at all. It has never been a question of force and power. We have had power in plenty. We have had police forces and armies. The struggle in India has been a struggle for the support of Indian opinion. No Government can be strong unless it has moral support. Force so far from being of increasing assistance is a diminishing asset. The more it is applied without support of public opinion the weaker it becomes in its effect.

The real struggle has been the struggle for support of Indian opinion and it is because the masses of Indian opinion continue to be-

(Continued on next Page.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY MEETING IN BOMBAY

More than 50,000 men and women attended the Independence Day Meeting at Azad Maidan. (Inset) Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President, Bombay 'War Council' addressing the meeting.

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—:0:—

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THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS BEHIND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

lieve in the good-will of our policy that we have so far succeeded. The reason why Lord Irwin has been able to maintain his position and power—position and power of infinite benefit to Empire—in India to-day, despite the fact that he has been compelled by circumstances to pass nine ordinances, is that the people of India believe that he intends to discharge obligations which we have promised to discharge towards them.

GOOD FAITH IMPUGNED

When Congress attack us and impugn our good faith, they get an ally in Mr. Churchill and his friends whose speeches do more to undermine the true strength of Government in India than anything else. The cause of trust and understanding triumphed in the Round Table Conference. That is its great triumph. It has done something to restore trust and confidence between peoples of two countries. There is one possible answer that Mr. Churchill may make. It is what I may call the argument from mute millions that all this agitation comes from handful of people. How far is that true? It may have been true fifty years ago. I am perfectly certain that paternal relations between District Officers and people than were relations of contentment, respect and gratitude, but is it true to-day as practical fact that this movement can be neglected and that it is not growing

Will Mr. Churchill remember that at the end of the war thousands of Indian soldiers who had come forward to fight for our cause and who remain in gaols to-day and who made notable sacrifices at that time for the cause of the Empire have gone back to their villages and told people there, "We went to Europe to engage in the Great War and were victorious in order that people could settle their own destinies."

YOUTH SUPPORTS CONGRESS

Those missionaries have probably some influence among their own people. Nobody who reads news from India will deny that young people of both sexes are supporting the Indian National movement. Mothers of citizens of to-morrow find themselves citizens are supporting the movement and any person who expresses contempt for the opinion of youth of the Nation does not show much foresight as a Statesman. Again many leaders of the movement—I am not speaking about the civil disobedience movement necessarily—people who have expressed sympathy and support for Indian National aspirations, number among them many distinguished men and there are many distinguished men in gaol to-day, some of whom have rendered social service and have been singled out by Governors of their provinces and rewarded for their social services. These men consider it their duty to champion the national cause to-day. Another remarkable symptom of the situation is that Indian commercial classes are behind not only the national movement, but in many cases behind the movement called civil disobedience.

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO THE MOVEMENT

Mr. Benn replied: "I am referring to that body of opinion in India which desires to see satisfied national aspiration of self-government, as I said in the declaration of 1st November of last year. I desire to examine the arguments that in point of fact this movement has no substance and that the mute millions are on side of Mr. Curchill. I have taken the case of the youth of India and the case of the leaders of this movement and I have given one of the most remarkable of cases, the commercial classes. It is no good blinking at these facts.

I get telegrams every day bringing home the tremendous difficulties of the position and it is my duty, as Mr. Balfour wants to bear his share of responsibility for governing India, to inform him and the House so that he may frame his opinion and exercise his judgment. It is remarkable that people who have money to lose in great commercial enterprises in India should be backing this movement, and most significant thing of all is part which women of India are playing in the national movement. Some of them, I regret to say, are in prison at present.

A GREAT NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Then there has been most remarkable change in opinion of European communities in India. If honourable members will read "Times of India" which is friendly to Indian views and "Statesman" they will find there—I don't say unanimity—but most remarkable confirmation of the view I am expressing namely that this movement cannot be regarded as something that only exists in the minds of a few but is in fact a great national movement, penetrating into every rank of society in every part of the country.

THOSE OLD FOGIES.

Further Mr. Churchill gave us views of several distinguished ex-Indian Civil Servants. Are their views up-to-date? They were in India fifteen, ten, five or one year ago. Do they know the state of India to-day? Delegates to Round Table Conference said repeatedly "I have been away from India ten weeks. I really do not know what is going on."

INDIA MARCHING FORWARD.

Mr. Churchill asked, "Really, are His Majesty's Government changing their opinion on these fundamental issues with that rapidity?" Mr. Benn said, "His Majesty's Government is attempting to inform itself of the facts of the case in order that a policy may be framed suitable to the facts. If Mr. Churchill thinks that the fundamental fact in politics was established ten twenty or fifty years ago, he is making a mistake. You must find out facts as they are to-day. I say that not only did these people from India say that India was marching forward as that reckless Elizabethan man of courage the late Mr. Mohamed Ali said in his last speech, with seven league boots but they said it was moving so fast that even the absence of three months from India made them unable to speak with a knowledge of the present situation in India. If Mr. Churchill argues that, in fact, the views and sympathies of the Indian cause are only shared by a handful of people, has he consulted any person and is his case founded on that?

GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.

Mr. Churchill: "No, my case is founded, among other things, upon the proportion of Indian political classes to the vast masses of the Indian population. That does not preclude the fact that Indian political classes are numerous".

Mr. Benn, replied: "If Mr. Churchill discard evidence, has he consulted any one of the eighty or ninety distinguished Indians who came to the Round Table Conference? There is no one Prince or representative of depressed classes who will not tell him that this movement is vast and speeding and that they all share their sympathy with it. What is Mr. Churchill's solution to this? If he admits that the situation is as I say.

Mr. Churchill: "Strong Government".

Mr. Benn: What does he mean by "Strong Government"? (Members.—"Sydney Street") He does not mean Government which seeks support of popular opinions. That is our plan. He means Government by force.

LATHI AND AFTER RIFLE MACHINE GUN!

Mr. Churchill has evaded my question. He talks about evolving organisms. What is to be the strength of organisms? On what will they rely for strength? Indian opinion? Mr. Churchill will not answer that question".

Mr. Churchill replied: "Partly British decisions and Indian loyalty and good-will".

Mr. Benn asked, "What that has meant is the lathi stick and after the lathi, rifle and after the rifle machine-gun. You must either base Government on the assent of the people or govern by force. The logical consequence of Mr. Churchill's policy, if put into force is Government by force without the assent of the people. The alternative is government by people for the people.

CONDEMNED ON FOUR GROUNDS.

Mr. Benn proceeding said, Mr. Churchill's policy is condemned on four grounds: Firstly, it is blankly defiant of pledges made to India, secondly, you cannot practically base government upon it; thirdly, you cannot morally base Government upon it because it lacks assent of the governed, fourthly it means government by force which public opinion in this country would not stand. As against the Churchill's policy there is the policy which I would call the Parliament Plan, that is, the plan which is the outcome of the Conference to which not only members of His Majesty's Government but members of other parties were party. The work of the Conference has been embodied in the resolution saying that certain agreement has been reached and much work remains to be done.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Agreements reached really amount to three. It is, as it were, triangular view. On the part of British India it is an understanding that in the interests of India and for some time to come British service should be enlisted in order to help India to establish an efficient and sound form of self-government. On the part of the Princes it is an undertaking, rather more solid than Sir John Simon imagines, to enter the Federation. On the part of Parliament it is an undertaking, always provisional and on condition that the picture should be completed, that this Parliament would confer upon the Government of India central and local responsibility.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

These are the three aspects of the agreement reached and when the leader of the Opposition says, "We are going to work for Federal India". I would remind him that he cannot have Federal India without giving responsibility at the Centre. Princes would not be willing to enter Federation unless you confer responsibility at the Centre.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

But if much has been done, said Mr. Benn, much remains to be done. Many questions are unsettled and many parts of design are incomplete proportions of central body, character of executive, nature of its stability and most important of all protection which is to be accorded to minorities, because as we are to see constitution working, we are no less eager to ensure that it shall come into being with the general good-will; but though much remains to be done, we may say with justice that something has been achieved.

TALK OF ONE INDIA.

The second gain of the Conference is that we can no longer talk of two Indias. We must talk of one India, Greater India and Federated India. India comprising Princes and Provinces and we can speak of India so federated that, within the British Commonwealth, she will occupy a position of power comparable to that of other great Oriental countries. The third gain is the settlement of the question of the status of Indians. From the very moment we sat down together as equals and talked the matter over the question was virtually settled. The moment the Prime Minister made his statement on 19th January equality of the status of India was declared—from the Indian point of view great gain. Further gain was the improvement in relations between Britain and India.

I speak first of commercial relations. It is perceptible—not great yet, but perceptible. Trade between Britain and India is as important to India as Britain. Much more than that, we have done something and I think it is one of greatest gains of the Conference—to re-establish political understanding and good-will between two peoples. They came here risking their political life amidst warnings, even reproaches of their fellow-countrymen.

A SOURCE OF SHAME

It it anything but gain that we should after unhappy years to which I have referred and which must be a source of shame to any responsible government be the beginning to re-establish understanding and trust between peoples. Best of all there is the direct contact between Indian people and representatives of Parliament. That I count as one of greatest gains of conference. As the Prime Minister stated at the end of the Conference, it is the fixed policy of the Government that this contact should not only be continued but extended.

SINCERITY AND SPEED REQUIRED

For the future in our judgment two things are necessary. One thing is sincerity, second is speed. One of the effects of the Conference is that we have begun to re-establish the tender plant of understanding and trust. By continuing the work of the Conference, we shall foster this plant. For that purpose speed is necessary. What can be gained by delay? If India is to be fitted for self-government, she must be fitted for it at the earliest moment. Delay has been the tragedy in the past. Thirty years ago men, who to-day are opposing us in India, were firm advocates of British connection.

Mahatma Gandhi was a stretcher bearer in the South African War and it was his influence which got us a large contribution of money and endless troops. There is no tragedy like delay and that is why I say it will require not only sincerity but also speed. Supposing that by labours of all parties in the House something is done, supposing we succeed in building up constitution, not of a sealed and delivered pattern on the English model, but something unique and moulded according to the tradition and spirit of Indian people and resting in their goodwill, if we can succeed in that, if all parties can succeed in that, we shall have done something to discharge the true mission of the British Commonwealth, which is to extend area of peace and contentment in the world among free peoples. The debate was automatically adjourned.—Reuter.

I HANKER FOR PEACE BUT PEACE WITH HONOUR

(Continued from page 1.)

dealers or purchasers of foreign cloth to give up selling or purchasing of such cloth."

SALT MANUFACURE AND SALT RAIDS

"It might be said that the breach of the salt law is undoubtedly Civil Disobedience. I hold, however, that even in connection with the salt law, people have merely exercised the natural rights that millions possess of manufacturing salt out of the waters in their neighbourhood. The only instance, therefore, of Civil Disobedience that I can just now recall is in connection with the salt raids and possibly forest laws. The raids have a history into which I will not at present go. What I am anxious to make clear is that even if it is found that the Premier's statement affords sufficient ground for the Congress to tender co-operation the right of picketing cannot be given up nor the right of the starving millions to manufacture salt.

"If these elementary rights are recognised most of the Ordinances will naturally have to be withdrawn. It is, therefore, highly necessary for the public as also the Government to understand the fundamental Congress position. The manufacture of salt, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor are not intended to register the resistance of the nation to the existing misrule, but they are intended to achieve three things for all time. No amount of good with established between Great Britain and India so far as I can see will reconcile the public to the drink evil, the foreign cloth evil and the prohibition on the manufacture of salt.

THREE ESSENTIALS PRECEDENT TO PEACE

"Speaking for myself I am hankering after peace, if it can be had with honour, but even if I stood alone I could be no party to any peace which does not satisfactorily solve the three questions that I have mentioned. I should therefore judge the R. T. C. by these three tests but as the public know there are eight more questions I want the substance of independence not the shadow, and even as a Doctor names the disease after proper diagnosis, so will I names the R. T. C. after I have examined the fruit in the light of the 11 points, which are conceived in terms of the man-in-the-street.

A PAMPERED PRISONER

Turning to his treatment in prison, Mahatmaji said that he had lost 7 lbs in weight, but this had nothing to do with his treatment. "I was a pampered prisoner in one sense. So far as physical comforts were concerned, the prison officials left no stone unturned to supply them." He had, therefore, so far as he was concerned nothing but good to say about the authorities regarding his food. "Of course, I was strictly isolated from my fellow Satyagrahis and conditions were imposed which made it impossible for me to see those who were near and dear to me."

TREATMENT TO "C" CLASS PRISONERS

Alluding to the general treatment meted out to "C" class prisoners, Gandhiji said it left much to be desired. The Superintendent of the Yervada Jail was a good man and was anxious to make the prisoners in his charge happy, but he was hidebound by rules and regulations which made it impossible for him to make the prisoners comfortable even so far as their daily needs were concerned. "I will give only one instance. There is a rigid rule to the effect that ordinary prisoners can take only "jowari" or "bajri" cakes and of these grains the authorities must choose the cheapest at that time. Here there is no consideration whatsoever of the bodily wants of the prisoners. To quote another instance these prisoners cannot have even a grain of salt extra. They must be content with what is put in the dal or vegetable."

NO A HUMAN TOUCH

Mahatmaji added that he could multiply such instances which involved hardships on "C" class prisoners. He could sum up the treatment given to them in one sentence, namely "there is no human touch between the jail officials and the prisoners." He appreciated the suggestions made in Anglo-Indian contemporary to better the lot of "C" class prisoners. The very simple suggestion made by Mr. David had not been followed up to the time Gandhiji left the Yervada Jail. He was convinced that the "C" class prisoners had to undergo much avoidable suffering. The classification of prisoners into A, B, and C, classes, Gandhiji regarded to be highly irritating and wholly unjustifiable. What was wanted was real life for the vast majority of prisoners and that could not come through classification, but through humane considerations.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TORTURE

"I would have far rather preferred to remain in "C" class. For me it was mental and physical torture to remain in splendid isolation and as it to compensate for that isolation I got all the food I wanted.'

WOMEN HAVE CARRIED THE PALM

Referring to the part played by women in the present movement Gandhiji said "In my opinion when the history of the last decade comes to be written, the palm will go to the women of India. They have brought Swaraj nearer. They had added several inches to their own height and to that of the nation.

In conclusion Mahatma Gandhi referred to the prophecy made by an English friend of his that he (Gandhiji) would end his days in prison if not mount the gallows.

"I'VE COME OUT WITH ABSOLUTELY OPEN MIND.

Premier's Statement To Be Discussed With Sapru. And Others.

CHINCHWAD, (Poona) Jan. 27.

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press correspondent while waiting on the platform of Chinchwad station to board the train for Bombay Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message to the Indian people.

'I have come out of jail with absolutely an open mind, unfettered by enmity, unbiassed in argument and prepared to study the whole situation from every point of view and discuss the Premier's statement with Sir T. B. Sapru and other delegates on their return. I make this statement in deference to the urgent wish expressed in a cable sent to me from London by some of the Delegates".

When asked whether he had any statement to make regarding Mr. MacDonald's actual speech he said he had studied it carefully; but was not yet prepared at that stage to make any comment whatsoever especially owing to the appeal of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Mahatma Gandhi was then questioned as regards his movements in the near future. He said "I have no plan, and no policy mapped out. I am proceeding to Bombay to talk over things with some friends, but I do not know just where I shall go from there or how long I shall stay in Bombay.'

It is interesting to note, however, that Gandhiji mentioned Surat in the course of the conversation.

A PORTFOLIO MISSING.

At this stage interview was interrupted by urgent appeal by Gandhiji's Secretary that all those present on a dimly lighted platform should assist in the search of what Gandhiji called in an invaluable postfolio in satche" which could not be traced among the pile of luggage rising like a mountain behind the little group waiting for train. It appears that this satchel contained a number of very important documents the loss of which perturbed Gandhiji greatly, until a police official accompanying him up to Chinchwad stepped forward and assured him he would immediately report the loss to the Prison authority and also promised to see that the portfolio was delivered into Gandhiji's hand at carliest possible moment.

RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The correspondent then resumed the interview and asked Gandhiji the questions which Gandhiji received with remarkable patience. The correspondent then asked What is your opinion regarding the immediate release of all political prisoners".

Without hesitation and with eyes sparkling Gandhiji replied. "I most sincerely believe that every political prisoner now in jail for being connected with my Civil Disobedience Movement should be liberated immediately, and none of us as leaders should be happy as long as any of our brethren or sisters are in jail."

TRIBUTE TO JAIL AUTHORITIES

(Q.) What will you do if Government do not see eye to eye with you in this matter? (A) I cannot say at this juncture as I have made no plans.

Gandhiji was then asked if he was happy at being free once again to which he replied: "I really do not know." He expressed the greatest appreciation of the treatment received in Jail, and when the correspondent asked him with smile if he expected to go back there again in the near future he smilingly replied "Possibly, You never know".

APPEAL TO REUTERS AND A. P. S.

Gandhiji then turned the conversation on general lines bringing in Mrs. Naidu, and some of her activities, and when the train came steaming into the platform Gandhiji turned earnestly to the Associated Press Correspondent, and especially requested him that Associated Press and Reuters should use their world wide organisation to emphasise that he had come out of jail with absolutely an open mind and was prepared to study the whole situation and every great problem which faced India provided others did the same thing.

Gandhiji then boarded the carriage followed by numerous packages, several charkhas and other impedimenta including a large case of books.

GANDHIJI NOT A JOYFUL FIGURE.

He was obviously somewhat thrilled at being free again, although he most certainly did not look a joyful figure as he sat huddled up on the platform with only a thin piece of khaddar to keep out the cold which had set the rest of the company shivering.

SABARMATI ASHRAMITES UNMOVED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The inmates of Mahatma Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram whose number has been considerably reduced as they have been sent to the different parts of Gujerat to conduct the no-tax campaign appear to be unmoved by the announcement of the decision of the release of Mahatma Gandhi. They refuse to believe the news until they receive a wire, as they say, from "Our Bapu" about his release.—A. P.

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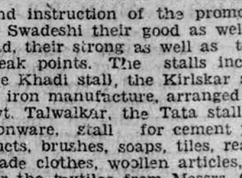

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THE BEAUTY OF INDIAN HOMES

:0:

Recaptured By Exhibition At Khar.

The Vivekananda anniversary celebrations at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, include several interesting and a few instructive features. The exhibition at the Ashram, supervised, mainly, by the Bombay Swadeshi League, has introduced two new aspects. These aspects are, perhaps, not new items in Swadeshi exhibitions. There have been hitherto numerous Swadeshi exhibitions where sections have been assigned to and, occasionally, arranged for art, industry and the manufacture of Swadeshi products. But this is probably the first time that a Swadeshi exhibition has been definitely restricted to the manufacturers of Swadeshi products. These restrictions are now essential and are a tangible gain not less to the manufacturers than to the consumers. The stalls set apart from them have revealed for the assistance. Information and instruction of the promoters of Swadeshi their good as well as bad, their strong as well as their weak points. The stalls include the Khadi stall, the Kirlskar stall of iron manufacture, arranged by Syt. Talwalkar, the Tata stall for ironware, stall for cement products, brushes, soaps, tiles, ready-made clothes, woollen articles, and for the textiles from Messrs. Currimbhai, Calico and Morarji Gokuldas. The nascent match industry and the small-scale bangleware industry have also joined in the display. These stalls should be visited and inspected.

INSTRUCTIVE FEATURE.

Another instructive feature of the exhibition is the modest art and art-crafts, exhibition. This aspect of the exhibition is also different and distinct from similar sections in the previous Swadeshi exhibition. The exhibition is planned, arranged and displayed on the basis of definite ideas and ideals. The object of the exhibition is three-fold. One of the objects is to indicate the beauty of the homecrafts of the past. The other more positive and helpful object is to show that the beauty shown by the art-crafts from the past is inherent and survives in the present. Finally, the object of the exhibition would be served if the visitor's eyes catch the lamp-stands and shades, the enamelled boxes, the book-rests, and socks and utensils, the textiles which could re-capture the beauty for which Indian homes were famous for centuries. The exhibition is not, as it is often experienced, a curios shop, or amuseum section or antique dealer's warehouse. It is, of set purpose, designed to prove that objects and articles of beauty were once and could now again be introduced, as live units of almost every average Indian home.

NOT TO REMIND.

Those who are in earnest in admiration of all that Indian art and culture signifies should certainly travel towards the Ashram Exhibition at Khar. In the modern section the paintings of Syts. Pulin B. Dutt and R. Dutt, the paintings of Syt. Manishi Dey and the production of many of the famous pictures of the modern artists from Bengal together with the sculptures from Syts. B. V. Talim and Iyengar from Bombay may be seen. Some of the ancient Ajanta Mughal and Rajput paintings and sculptures from Ellora and other places supplement the modern paintings.

Those who miss this educative exhibition will miss much. The educational institutions should, therefore, hasten to take advantage of the opportunity. For, it will last only a week.

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I. L. O. News.

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HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

Children And Non-Industrial Employment.

At 30 November, 1930, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 414.

At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorised by the competent authority in the countries concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was 23.

RATIFICATIONS OF CONVENTIONS.

Six new ratifications have been registered during the month of November 1930.

Bulgaria ratified the Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, and the Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927.)

Rumania ratified the Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, and the Convention concerning facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session Genoa, 1920), the Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, and the Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session (Geneva, 1921.)

A new State has been added to the chart which the International Labour Office publishes each month on the progress of ratifications of Conventions. This State is the Republic of Colombia.

Hitherto, Colombia, though it took part in the Sessions of the International Labour Conference, had not communicated any official information to the Office on the measures taken following the adoption of Conventions. The position is now no longer the same, for the Colombia Government has asked the National Congress to ratify all the International Labour Conventions adopted from 1919 to 1928 inclusive.

This official act may be regarded as a new example of the interest which the Latin-American countries have in the International Labour Organisation, and of their desire to co-operate more closely and more actively in its work.

COAL PROBLEM.

In view of the forthcoming Session of the International Labour Conference, the International Labour Office has recently sent to the Governments of the States Members of the Organisation a Questionnaire inviting their opinion on the desirability of adopting special international regulations on hours of work in coal mines and the conditions for such regulations.

It will be remembered that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, the International Labour Conference studied the coal problem last June and prepared a Draft Convention for the immediate reduction of hours of work in coal mines to 7 3/4 hours per day. After having been first of all approved by 75 votes to 33, the Draft obtained only 70 votes to 40 in the final voting, and was therefore lost because the necessary two-thirds majority was not obtained. Immediately after, the Conference decided by 105 votes to 22, to place the question of the hours of work in coal mines on the Agenda of the 1931 Session.

The International Labour Office is now constituting the Governments with a view to undertaking this fresh examination. On the basis of the replies received it will prepare a report containing one or more Draft Conventions to be submitted to the Conference. The latter will have to decide whether the problem is to be dealt with in a single or double discussion. In any case, it will be possible for the Conference at this Session to adopt a Convention if it so desires.

GREY REPORT.

Among the questions inscribed on the agenda of the forthcoming Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open in Geneva on 28 May, 1931, is that of the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment. In preparation for the first discussion of this problem by the Conference, the International Labour Office, in conformity with the usual procedure, has lately despatched a "Grey Report" to all the Governments of the State Members.

This Report recalls that the protection of children against the dangers inherent in premature and exhausting labour has been a concern of the authorities of industrial countries since many years. Child labour was indeed one of the first evils brought about by industrialization, and one against which energetic measures have been taken since the earliest days. The International Labour Organisation has been entrusted by the Treaty of Peace itself with the task of protecting children and young persons, together with women, and Article 427 of that Treaty lays down as one of the principles "which appear to be of special and urgent importance".

"The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development."

1919 DRAFT CONVENTION.

Accordingly, at its First Session held in Washington in 1919 the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention on the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment, the limit being fixed at fourteen years. It was stated on this occasion that "the Conference shall subsequently vote upon the limitation of the age of admission to agricultural commercial, and other employment."

Effect was given to this decision by the Genoa Conference of 1920 at which a second Convention was adopted limiting, also to fourteen years, the age of admission of children to maritime employment.

A third Convention, adopted by the Conference at Geneva in 1921, prohibits the employment of children of less than fourteen years in agricultural labour during the time set aside for school attendance.

A fourth Convention adopted the same year prohibits the employment as trimmers and stokers on board ship of young persons of less than eighteen years.

These Conventions have been ratified up-to-date by 18, 22, 13, and 23 States respectively. These figures bear witness both to the interest which States devote to the protection of child labour and to the wisdom of the provisions laid down by these Conventions.

Nevertheless, a considerable gap still remains for no provision has been made concerning the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment, some forms of which are liable to involve considerable dangers. It is this gap which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was desirous of filling, when it inserted the question on the agenda of the forthcoming Session of the International Labour Conference.

Among the occupations which it seems desirable that the term "non-industrial employment should cover the Grey Report instances the following:—

(a) Commercial establishments;
(b) Offices of all descriptions;
(c) Establishments in which hygiene and the care of sick persons is undertaken, including bathing establishments and doctors' and dentists' consulting rooms, etc.,
(d) Ambulant occupations, such as street trading, peddling, etc.;
(e) Amusement and public entertainment undertakings, including fairs.

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATES.

The International Labour Office in its report deals first of all with the special aspects of the question limiting the age of admission of children to labour in these kinds of employment. It describes the various measures taken by States Members of the Organisation and adduces certain comparative tables to support its views.

The report then gives a summary of the existing national legislation dealing with this subject. It closes with a group of conclusions underlining the chief points which appear suitable for inclusion in a Questionnaire, which might be addressed to the Governments if the Conference so decides, and if it inscribes the question on the agenda of a future Session with the object of arriving at a final decision. These conclusions indicate that after examining national legislation it appears possible to consider international regulations of the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment. They also indicate in what way such regulations might be based upon principles which have already been applied to industrial, maritime and agricultural employment, that is to say: the imposition of a minimum age of fourteen years for general employment; exceptions in the case of certain employment involving little danger to the health of children, but with guarantees in the matter of school attendance and the imposition of a higher minimum age for particularly dangerous work.

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Many of the comforts of modern motoring, especially as regards springing and anti-"knock" fules, were born of the shell-scarred roads of France.

Modern aircrafts is the direct descendant of the fighting aeroplane. Modern wireless sets, modern boot manufacture, and modern ferry-boats all originated in the war.

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When German U-boats threatened our shipping, the hydrophone, a delicate submarine telephone receiver, was invented to detect them.

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Another ingenious war-time modification of the telephone was an instrument which transmitted sound when held against the human larynx. It was used in the din of battle.

To-day, the same appliance is a godsend in mines, factories, and the engine-rooms of ships.

Who would imagine that a peacetime use could be found for deadly phosgene gas? Yet now it is sold in cylinders for use against rats and wasps.

A clever invention for aiding our bombing machines returning by night to the darkened aerodromes of France was an electrified cable laid along the ground, to enable the pilot to locate his position. It is now widely used to guide air-liners in fog.

INVISIBLE SIGNALS.

Another invention which has come as a boon in foggy weather is the ingenious system of invisible signalling by means of heat rays. This is now used for signalling on our railways.

Quite a different form of signaling—mechanical in this case—is one which has been adapted from the operative portions of switchgear used for firing mines.

While an aeroplane dodged anti-air-craft gun shells, a special camera recorded battery positions. To-day, the same type of camera, fitted to aeroplanes, maps unchartable country.

Another position-fixing invention was the subtle system of sound-raging, used to locate hostile batteries. It now guides ships into harbour in fog.

PORTABLE X-RAYS

Thanks of various kinds were the result of an enormous amount of hard work and inventive ability. Now deserts are crossed by modern caterpillar tractors.

The portable X-ray sets which doctors use to-day are a war-time invention. Practically the whole science of modern plastic surgery dates from that time. So, too, does at least one anaesthetic—stovaine.

Engines of modern racing cars depend for their speed on certain metal alloys first used in the making of guns, and certain present-day methods of cutting and welding, evolved by the Research Department of the War Office, are now used in salvage work.

More than one explosive used for blasting was discovered by war-time chemists, and so were certain important methods of manufacturing waterproofs and concentrated foods.

The world learns even from its mistakes.

AGRA CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED AND RELEASED

ARMED, MOUNTED & FOOT POLICE IN FATEHABAD

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

AGRA, Jan. 21.

Early in the morning at 8 a.m. to-day Mr. Srichand Doneria, one of the prominent workers of the Agra District Congress Committee was arrested at his residence in Belanganj. The warrant of arrest showed Sjt. Doneria to have delivered a speech in Shamshabad preaching non-payment of taxes. After arrest he was taken to the bunglow of the Superintendent of the police who asked him whether it was true that he delivered a speech preaching no-tax gospel. On Sjt. Doneria's explaining the true facts he was at once released.

Sjt. S. K. Dutt Paliwal of the "Sainik" is now on tour in the province. After visiting Etah, Kasganj, Mainpuri Sharol and other places in the Agra division he visited Cawnpore on the 17th and Lucknow on the 18th.

ARMED, MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE

Arrests continue in the Fatehabad tahsil. Uptil yesterday 29 arrests were made there in connection with the movement of non-payment of taxes. News has been received of five more arrests to-day. Volunteers are touring there in great numbers. The Dy. S. P. is on tour in the tahsil with armed, mounted and foot police. In many villages not a single pie has been received in taxes.

A YEAR OF ACUTE ANXIETY.

I. L. O. Review Of 1930.

GROWING EMPLOYMENT

The year now coming to a close has been one of acute anxiety for government and peoples. Economic difficulties have been a constant cause of preoccupation among all those who are concerned in finance, industry and trade. For employers and workers, particularly, those difficulties have given rise to many harassing problems—problems of costs, markets, prices, wages, hours, and employment. From the standpoint of social wellbeing, the situation at the close of the year is disquieting, especially in view of the vast and still growing volume of unemployment. For the moment it is impossible to do more than express the hope that the shrinkage of employment has reached its limit, and that until it begins to expand again the worst hardships to which want of employment might otherwise expose millions of workers and their dependants will be mitigated by the generous application of insurance and relief systems.

LEVEL OF CONDITIONS MAINTAINED.

In the other side of the scales may be put the fact that, in spite of the need for retrenchment imposed by present economic circumstances, the level of conditions of employment has on the whole been maintained. It is true that in one or two directions recently there have been reductions in rates of wages, avowedly dictated by economic necessity, but there has so far been no serious encroachment on established standards as regards hours of work and general conditions of labour, and employers have generally shewn a disposition to avoid it.

In part perhaps, it may be claimed that the safeguarding of those standards is attributable to the existence of the International Labour Organisation which, in addition to creating a network of formal undertakings on the part of States to enforce the observance of specified minimum conditions, also provides a strong moral deterrent to any measure which might be regarded as retrograde. It is, in fact, not a little encouraging to note that, in a year of depression and struggle international labour legislation has continued to make progress and that, in addition to adopting two new Conventions for the benefit of commercial workers and native races, the States Members of the International Labour Organisations have increased by over thirty (from 385 to 415) the number of their ratifications of the earlier Conventions.

—"Industrial and Labour Information."

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THE AIR ROUTE TO INDIA.

Persia's Mountain Coast.

FAUNA OF THE GULF.

The journey made weekly, to or from India, along the Persian Gulf by the air liners of Imperial Airways now brings regular communications to ports which have been difficult of access since the Red Sea route was adopted by the East India Company in 1833. It is still more remarkable in presenting travellers with a view of the southern coast of Persia, such as could never be gained in any other way, and a strange, often fantastic picture it is. From Basra at the head of the gulf to Karachi, where the route ends, is a distance of 1 354 miles, almost devoid of rich vegetation except for lush patches of date plantations at the head of the gulf and east of Bandar Abbas.

This is a coast where the lower mountains often come down to the sea like protective ramparts of their taller, snow-capped brethren farther inland; where volcanic rocks stand up like jagged teeth, daring an aeroplane to land among them; where nature is generally stark and barren, and almost the only break in the forbidding line is a desolate swamp, a coral reef and occasionally the more graceful lines of a stretch of sand dunes. At intervals there are little towns and villages supported precariously by fishing or the more difficult agriculture, and emptied during the pearling season by migrations to Bahrein across the gulf. One industrial centre only is to be found all along this coast and that, at Abadan, depends for its existence on the oil pumped from wells 150 miles away.

CONTRAST OF SEA AND ROCK.

Desolate as most of this coast is, yet it has a surprisingly large fauna. Even the rocky hills, bearing the sparse vegetation which can outlive droughts, are often the feeding grounds of ibex, goats, and gazelle, and in many places there are large populations of flamingos and pelicans. To the south are the beautiful waters of the sea, to soften the vista of grey rock. The sea, indeed, saves the situation for the traveller and lessens the sense of inhospitality which the rugged coast-line gives. Probably this Persian Gulf section of the route is, on the whole, the most interesting because the most novel. Nowhere else on the 5,000 mile journey from London to Karachi is there anything so consistently bleak as this stretch of coastline, or so different from the popular conception of tropical lands.

Mesopotamia left behind, as the aeroplane makes for Karachi. Abadan, with its oil refineries, marks the last sign of industrial life, and then for 70 miles nothing but mud banks offer themselves to view. Bushire, the chief town and port of the gulf, stands at the edge of a rocky promontory, in the midst of a wilderness. East of it for the 215 miles to Lingeh the whole coast is barred by range after range of steep mountains falling sheer to the sea's edge, their line broken rarely by narrow valleys or flats. Behind them on the Bushire side is a gaunt extinct volcano with the silver-grey lava of its crater bare to the winds.

FANTASTIC SHAPES.

Many of these coastal mountains are from 2,000ft. to 4,000ft. high, and the great peaks of other ranges show white in the distance. Near Lingeh the hills take on fantastic shapes and colours, their huge, craggy plateaux patched with the white of salt-plugs and pans, or the unhealthy greys, greens, reds, and yellows of mineral deposits. The town of Lingeh is no more pleasant than these hills, which might have been blasted by shell-fire, nor because of its sheltered situation is it a desirable resting-place. The heat from which it suffers gives its architecture one peculiar and interesting feature. Every house has a wind-trap at one end formed by a tower consisting of two walls which cross diagonally and carry down into the house wind caught in the angles at the point of intersection.

The worst of the hill coast has been passed when the air liner leaves Lingeh. Qishm Island is crossed and the hills strangely shaped by the salt-plugs are clearly seen, as the mangrove swamps, in which the bright colour of many flamingos often makes a delightful picture. Later there is the sight of the Oman Peninsula, the only piece of the Arabian coast that is seen, and it excels in stark and naked desolation the most rocky parts of the Persian coast. This headland, rising to 4,000ft., is broken by deep inlets which are shut in by great walls of rock absolutely perpendicular to their summit.

FLAMINGOS AND PELICANS.

On across the sea again, the coast becomes a wide mud plain, backed by the now familiar mountains and their sawlike rock teeth. Jask, where the liner calls, is built on a coral rock, and thence for many miles the mountains are set back and much of the coast is mud flat broken sometimes by sand dunes. East of Chahbar vegetation fails completely in every annual drought, and the few natives inhabiting the district resort to fish as feed for their cattle until the rains come. Gwadar, the next call, is remarkable for its huge tableland of rock, whose sheer walls are 1,200ft. high; and after leaving there, another mass of rock formations and vertical clips lines coast for about 30 miles near Pasni. Then again come the swampy plains, with their thousands of flamingo and pelican, and gradually the land of rocky hills comes down in sweeps ann folds to the river country near Karachi.

This may be a nightmare journey or the setting for fantastic fairy tales. Of its kind it stands alone on the route of the India air mail, and the flight crowds into two days an accumulation of impressions of Persia's volcanic mountain formations which weeks of exploring could scarcely equal It is not, of course, the only part of Persia which may be seen from the air. The Junkers Company is operating regular services in four directions from Teheran, and the three which have been running longest, those to Baghdad, Bushire, and Baku, may be said to have established themselves. These services offer a new and interesting way of seeing remote Persia.

... NON-INDIANS DEMAND EQUALITY ...

City Welcomes "Safeguards."

HANDS OFF BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERFSTS

Considerable interest was taken by East India merchants and bankers in the City in the safeguards for European commerce demanded at the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on Wednesday. It was generally agreed that Sir Herbert Carr's masterly exposition of the attitude of the non-official European community was admirable alike in tone and substance.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

Attention was particularly directed to his proposal of a commercial agreemest between Great Britain and India providing for reciprocal treatment of each country's nationals. Pending a more definite indication of the precise nature and scope of the arrangement contemplated, mercantile opinion was inclined to be reserved, but the principle was warmly endorsed and the suggestion regarded as one of the most important constructive schemes which has yet emerged from the Conference.

The British community in India, it was pointed out, have every sympathy, as Sir Hubert Carr stated, with Indian aspirations to self-government, and in no way desire to retard the development of Indian industry and commerce. Relations between individual Indian and British industrialists and merchants were, in fact, of the friendliest and most cordial character.

BUSINESSMEN'S FEARS.

At the same time their fears have, not unjustifiably, been aroused by the tendency displayed in certain quarters to advocate measures in furtherance of Indian ambitions which could only be carried out at the expense of the British concerns already in the country. The unfortunate history of the last few months has shown that the apprehensions of the European business community are not without substantial foundation.

Proposals which have been brought forward from time to time, not merely in relation to the reservation of the coastal trade, could not but convey, it was emphasised in every quarter, the impression that if commercial policy should in future be made to conform with the majority view of the Indian Legislature, valuable interests which have been laboriously built up over a long series of years would become a prey to discriminatory legislation of the most vicious kind. With little hope even of equality of treatment denied the British merchants residing in India would be left to carry on their business only upon sufferance, and might indeed expect to be treated in all respects as foreigners.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION!

The Associated Chambers of Commerce had suggested to the Simon Commission that the difficulty should be overcome by making it ultra vires of the Indian Legislature to discriminate unfairly against any minority, including British commercial interests. There were undoubtedly objections to the suggestion, at any rate in the form in which it was originally put forward, and the Commission, while recognising the importance of the issue, was unable to give effect to the proposal.

It was unanimously agreed by all the authorities which have been consulted that Sir Hubert Carr's suggestion offers a far more satisfactory solution, and the hope expressed in "The Financial Times" that the proposal will commend itself to the Conference was widely endorsed.—"Financial Issues."

THE UNHAPPY RICH.

Aldous Huxley's Views

DIMINISHING RETURNS OF WEALTH

"Millionaires are generally happier than paupers, but they are often less happy, as well as much less pleasant and virtuous, than those who have no more than a moderate competence."

Mr. Aldous Huxley, the novelist, makes this comforting reflection in his preface to Mr. Alderton Pink's book, "A Realist Looks at Democracy."

"Wealth," says Mr. Huxley, "brings increased happiness, but after a certain point the returns diminish, and in some cases may become actually negative.

INTOLERABLE LEISURE.

"Machinery is obviously going to bring us ever-increasing quantities of leisure,' remarks Mr. Huxley.

"Now leisure, as such, is quite intolerable except in fairly small doses. Leisured people must in mere self-defence amuse themselves either intellectually or in some other way ....."

Then Mr. Huxley propounds the view that our reluctance to think, in an age of more leisure, naturally leads to more noise, which prevents thought.

"Ours is the noisiest age in all history," he declares. "Not only is our work on the whole much noisier than the labour of past ages; our leisure is also noisier—noisier in the aggregate, because there is more leisure now than in the past; and noisier in detail and at any given moment because our noise-making instruments are so much more numerous and efficient than the crude gongs and cymbals and bull-roarers of the past.

"It is possible for noise to be so loud that one cannot hear oneself think.

"The wireless and the gramophone have introduced the sonorous equivalent of a boiler factory into every home.

"But however willing the jazz-loving spirit, the flesh is weak. A point is reached after which noise gives diminishing returns in thought-killing pleasure and produces instead disturbing pathological symptoms."—"Daily Herald."

"THREE ZONE" TELEVISION

—:o:—

New Stage In Development

CIRCKET SCENE ON SCREEN

The first demonstration of what is known as three-zone television was given in the Bair Studios in Long Acre in Mail Week.

Instead of the single figure hitherto seen on the elevision screen and transmitted by means of a moving spotlight, at this demonstration an actual scene was televised under ordinary floodlight.

In this demonstration Strudwick the cricketer, who was wielding a bat on an improvised cricket pitch in another studio and other members of the "team", were clearly shown on the screen.

Hitherto the chief difficulty in transmitting complete images by television has been in finding sufficient space in the ether. But if telephone lines are used this difficulty can be overcome by the use of several pairs of lines.

The apparatus is to be for use in theatres and cinemas, as distinct from home television. Mr. Baird, the inventor, declares that there is nothing to prevent a development of this system showing scenes equal in size and detail to the cinematograph.

A new method of controlling the source of light has also added to the success of the new development.

Western India
Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
SATARA

FIFTH VALUATION OUT!

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20.
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India Can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR

A Brief Account of My Illness &
A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

I was a victim of high blood pressure for about 2 years and in August last my complaints became so aggravated that I was absolutely confined to my bed for 3 months. And to my misfortune, in spite of the best treatment from several leading physicians, most serious complications of dozing, raving and repeated attacks of Bombay Fever developed. The heart became weak, the kidneys were affected and there was no flesh left in my body. Finally my condition getting hopeless, my people got alarmed and immediately sent for Dr. D. D. S. Tandon as a last resort.

I am now glad to say that to the great surprise of my people and my friends, my condition began to improve nicely under his treatment and in 2 months' time all my complaints entirely disappeared, so that I now find myself quite fit and thank Dr. Tandon for saving my life, from such a desperate condition. I have decided to continue the treatment for a few months more as advised by Dr. Tandon in order that the cure of my blood pressure may be complete.

(Sd.) E. M. PATEL, Sun Building, Uranwala Street, New Foras Road, Bombay, 3rd January, 1931.

Address—Dr D.D.S. TANDON, Chowpaty, Bombay.

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Manufactured from Margosa (Neem) Oil deodorised by our special process. Pleasant smell. Free from animal fats. Highly recommended for delicate skins.
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The Calcutta Chemical Co Ltd
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Bengal Waterproof Works, 367, Hornby Road.

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for YOU if you live
for YOUR FAMILY if you die with no further payments after your death

Easy Withdrawals.
Liberal Cash Values.
Long and short periods

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Special Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. DARAB & CO.,
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C. S. KRIPP, B.Sc., (Calif), Manager.
WANTED—Reliable and Influential Agents throughout Bombay.

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(Established In 1911).
HAS ISSUED
5-Year Cash Certificates.
Yielding 5¼% Interest.
Apply for Particulars
V. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

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N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*SuezMaru	4616	19 Jan	30 Jan
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	@10Feb
xTango Maru ..	8895	30 Jan	13 Feb
Tottori Maru ..	8973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru ..	3807	19 Feb	2 Mar.
Terukuni Maru	12000	...	@8 Mar.
xIyo Maru	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kateri Maru ..	1060	5 Feb	22 Feb
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Asukuni Maru ..	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar
Tatsuta Maru ..	2200	18 Mar.	24 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."
Then my task will be finished

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. —
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—
"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: SVA-LINGA ASTROLOPICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	35,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore
Allahabad	Lahore City
Allahabad City	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park
Benares	Lucknow
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Naini Tal
Gorakpur	Patna
Hapur	Rae Bareli.
Hathras	Raipur
Jhansi	Rangoon
Jubbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

Auraiya	Hardoi
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra
Deoband	Moradabad City
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad	Sambhal

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest when does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

SHORT SESSION WITH LIMITED BUSINESS

Undertone Steady

Bombay, Jan. 27.

To-day the Share market was open for one hour only during which time the business put through was limited. Prices did not undergo Any important change and maintained steady tone—Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 665 and closed at 663-12. Fazuls opened at Rs. 352-8 and closed at 351-4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 665, 62, 63.
Century 253, 52, 55-10.
Colaba 107.
Crescent 73-12.
Fazul 352, 50, 51, 50-10.
Indore 343.
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 363, 65.
New Great 163, 65.
Pearl 233, 35.
Simplex 70-10.
Swadeshi 277, 80.
Burma 462, 58, 61.
Hydro 107-13, 9-6.
Tram 117-8, 19-6.
Defi. 285.
Ordi 28-4, 28-12.
Bundi 13-14.
Indian 185, 91.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alcock 162.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	288-12
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	363-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	255-10
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	365
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	73-12
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	350-10
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	122-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	343-12
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-2
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	142-8
250 Laxmi	905
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	165-0
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	125-0
250 Pearl	235-10
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	70-10
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1160-0
500-125 Imperial Contr	290
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-14
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	191-4-0
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	555-0
100 Katni	152-8
100 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	145

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-2 cd.
New India	16-2
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5|10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bombay Tram	119-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-4
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Hydro	109-6
1000 Tata Power	440

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranti	802/8
100 Amritsar Patit	118
100 Central Provin	87-4
100 Dno. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8 xd.
500 Tapti Valley	678-12

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
450 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51-3
30 Tata Steel D.	285
70 Tata Steel	28-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	162-8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	161-14
50 Bom. Telephone	44
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	431-4
50 Bombay Burma New	168-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-10-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Following rather quiet advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 169-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 167-12 on yesterday's buyers selling. At this level there was some covering and prices steadied to Rs. 168-4. Later on there was renewed rush of long liquidation and prices gave way to Rs. 165-12. The sentimental rise which was recorded in yesterday's session, proved difficult to maintain as anticipated by us. Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 167-4.
Oomra March 152-4.
Oomra May 154-12.
Bengal March 137-12.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 26

March per bushel dol 79 3/8 down 1-8
May per bushel dol 81 5/8 down 1/4
July per bushel dol 65 1/2 up 1 1/8

Wheat Cable: (Chicago)
"Market advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-west, covering by "shorts" and firmness of stock market."

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.73 up 13
May 10.82 up 19

Linseed Cable: (from London):—
"Possibility of Peso Exchange improvement bringing improved demand for Oil. Look for gradual advance and consider purchases of London Oil and Seeds on setbacks should prove eventually profitable."

London Linseed Oil:
Feb/April sh 16/6d up 1 1/2d
May/Aug sh 16/9d up 3d.

London Linseed:
Jan/Feb £8-7-6 up sh 2/6d

Wheat Cable: (from London)
"Unfavourable crop reports from America and Argentine causing improved demand from millers. Consider moderate purchases advisable for quick profits."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

March close at s 4/1 5/8d up 1/2d.
May close at s 4/3 1/2d. up 1 1/2d.
July close at s 4/4 1/4d up 1/2d

NEW YORK.

New York, January 26.

New York 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	10.33
May	10.58
July	10.30
New York Noon Call.	
March	10.35
May	10.54
July	10.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, January 26.

March	10.32 —
May	10.56 —
Middling Spot	10.07 plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, January 26.

January 5.42 plus .02 closing
February 5.43 plus .02 closing.
March 5.46 opening; 5.47 plus .02 closing.
April 5.51 plus .02 closing
May 5.56 opening; 5.56 plus .02 closing.
June 5.60 plus .01 closing.
July 5.65 opening; 5.65 plus .01 closing
August 5.68 plus .01 closing.
September 5.71 plus .01 closing
September 5.71 plus .01 closing
October 5.74 opening; 5.74 plus .01 closing.
November 5.73 plus .01 closing.
December 5.22 plus .01 closing
January, 1932 5.84 plus .01 closing.
Middling Spot 5.61 closing.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 26.

January	8.15
March	8.31
May	8.35
July	8.40
September	8.57
November	8.70
January	8.85
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Price Fluctuates 6 Points Within 5 Hours.

MARKED ABSENCE OF BUSINESS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Yesterday prices of American cotton futures fluctuated within a range of 6 points during the session of 5 hours duration. This change in price reflects the present tendency of trading. It seems that operators have left cotton market either because there is nothing to be made at present or perhaps operators have not sufficient means to enter into speculative operations. Whatever may be the real cause one thing seems certain that so many new factors have now entered into cotton markets that it is found impossible to encourage operations. There is marked absence of business and the market closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 10.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points to 10.07

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled steady on straddle buying orders from Bombay. The market opened unchanged and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.61 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales

Empire cotton futures closed unchanged and Egyptian prices advanced 15 to 16 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool raw cotton market during the week under review the volume of Spot business has been without much change. In Futures a fairly steady undertone has prevailed during the greater part of the week, and although business has been on the quiet side, prices have been tending upward on continued covering by shorts and a shortage of contracts.

The Egyptian section has been steady on good advices from Alexandria and improved Spot business.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Although the stoppage in the weaving section is still holding up business, enquiries have been more plentiful and the market as cheerful as could be expected. Enquiry from India has been slightly more in evidence, especially from Calcutta and several upcountry markets, and some transactions were arranged, although operations were restricted by the continued uncertainty as regards delivery. Trade with China and elsewhere has mostly been unimportant.

Yarns: Spinners of both American and Egyptian cotton are curtailing production in keeping with the depleted offtake.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Dremnan and Co. have rteceived the followfag cable from their Liverpool friends dated 26th January:—

Springman: Market steady and a shade higher in consequence of buying orders from India. Think market will advance ultimately but looks like fluctuating market without deceded tendency for a while.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool: Cotton weavers leaders consulting Government London.

New York March Highest 10.34 (10-10 a.m.)
New York March Lowest 10.23 (2-20 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 26th instant as under:—

11-25 a.m.: Liverpool: Good market on considerable Bombay buying, and also advance in Alexandria market.

Reuter's cable: New York market was dull and featureless, with traders adopting a waiting attitude.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.55
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 139 eq 4.28
Difference 127 pts eq Rs. 56
New York May (close) 10.55 eq 5.28
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 139 eq 4.28
Difference 100 nts eq Rs. 44
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 54, October 45 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 26.

March	10.31 minus .02
May	10.55 minus .01
July	10.77 minus .01
October	10.99
December	11.16 minus .02
Middling Spot	10.40 minus .05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, January 26.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 26,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

SAFETY AND COMFORT

No matter how luxurious your car may be, how perfect it is, the real value is only apparent when it is shod with good tyres. Furthermore your life and the safety of the car depend of the reliability of your tyres. Steering and brakes are useless unless the tyres grip.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28, 1931.

PREMIER WARNS DIE-HARD BRITISHERS

Repression & Nothing But Repression—The Only Alternative To Negotiations

MACDONALD FEELS WEIGHT OF CONGRESS MOVEMENT

—:0:—

Are We Prepared To March Soldiers From Himalayas To Cape Comorin?

—:0:—

Speaking on the work of the Round Table Conference in the House of Commons, on Monday Mr. MacDonald emphasised that decisions reached there were merely provisional. He referred to Governments' dilemma in the matter of responsibility in the Centre and made a laboured attempt to explain away safeguards and reservations. His tirade against Civil Disobedience Movement as a cloak for lawlessness is as usual on such occasions. But he paid an unqualified tribute to the strength of the Congress movement, when he succinctly analysed the alternative to the recognition of India's demands:

In his concluding address, he gave a veiled warning to his audience, when he drew the following picture in case of failure of negotiations:—

"Repression, nothing but repression, and it is a very curious repression, very uncomfortable repression, and a kind of repression from which we shall get neither credit nor success. It is repression of the masses of people, a great proportion of these masses being women and children. It is repression not of organisations, not of bodies, but it will develop into repression of the whole population. If we are prepared to march our soldiers from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, then refuse, to allow us to go on".

Immediately after the questions the Pemier initiated debate on the Round Table Conference by moving an adjournment. The debate will be in the nature of a review of the work of the Round Table Conference. There is no formal motion before the House and there will be no division.

Lord Willingdon, was in the Peers gallery. Sir Leslie Wilson and Sir Michael O'Dwyer were also present.

The Prime Minister, in moving adjournment, said "As the House knows this is being done to enable a statement to be made to-day on the R.T.C. to enable the House to discuss it. I should like to begin by emphasising the fact that the present position has been the result of evolution taken step by step, each with its inevitable consequence of further step being taken on.

I see by newspapers that Mr. Churchill proposes to make some observations which, I am informed, will be highly critical. I hope the right Hon. gentleman will not forget, however, his own connection with this evolution. He was member of the Cabinet and President of Board of Trade in 1908, when the King-Emperor made a proclamation to the Princes and peoples of India read by the Viceroy in the Durbar held on November 21, 1908, and in that proclamation this sentence occurs: "From the first principle of representative institutions began to be introduced and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my councillors that principle may prudently be extended".

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION.

Later in the same proclamation, it was said, talking of the benefits that we had given to India "But there is one gift which yet remains and without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated, a representative (?) of people to direct her affairs and safeguards her interests. Defence of India against foreign agression is the duty of common imperial interest. Control of domestic concerns is the burden which India may legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength but opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for the opportunity to increase with capacity. Without it the work of British in India will be incomplete. It was, therefore, with wise judgment that beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. Their scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road of responsible government."

I am talking as briefly as possible on the Conference, as the White Paper which has become a Blue Book is in the hands of the members and the Secretary of State for India who bore such heavy responsibilities with such success during the Conference (cheers) will be prepared to supply any details required. We sat for ten weeks, from the 12th November until 19th January. The Conference was held—let there be no mistake about this—as a result of the pledges given from time to time, whilst the inquiries were going on in India.

TRUE POSITION OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Our purpose was this. First of all we wanted the Conference and if, as days went on, one obstacle after another was put in the way of getting the Conference to meet, it was my business and that of my colleagues to remove those obstacles, and, if with the removal of the ogstacles with a little variation of plan, the first plan of a Joint Committee of this House and the House of Lords, having first gone over—we made up our minds in the main, as to who we were to propose, then having some Indian representatives coming over here, not so much in negotiating perhaps as in consultative capacity—if that is changed, then I plead guilty to supporting the change, but my guilt consists in the variation of the letter in order to secure effectively the operation of the spirit of the Conference.

I must say before going further, now much everybody in the House, whether they are opposed to the business of the Conference or not, ought to show their thanks and gratitude to men and women who came from India to take part in it. They came at very great risk not only to their reputation; they came at great inconvenience and great loss.

SOP TO SIMON.

Then our raw material was what was known as the Simon Report. I have already said, and said in the Conference—I have nothing to withdraw from what I have said, and I will repeat it as often as may be necessary—that for that Report, India owes a debt which India, as time goes on, will be in a better and still better position to appreciate. On that report, we had the benefits of comments of the Government of India. We also had benefits of reports put in and advice given by various Provincial Governments like the Punjab Provincial Government, regarding the very intricate problem of minority representation in the Punjab. We also had the Nehru Report, and without these preparations, one and all, it would have been absolutely impossible for us to have conducted the business of the Conference.

WE HAD NOT MET TO FRAME CONSTITUTION.

The purpose of the Conference was to get, first of all by personal contact, conviction put into the hearts of those Indians at any rate who came here, that not only were Government, but that Parliament, the three parties and both the Houses were honestly endeavouring to meet the legitimate expectations of India. We also, by this Conference, had a great advantage of stating across the Conference tables the real problems involved in further advance by ourselves, and hearing the claims of India put by some of the most able advocates India has got to-day, and it gave also an opportunity of expressing our views, of putting the problem from our point of view and of putting into a common pool the experiences which we had of governing India, so that they might be mixed up with the experiences which Indians had of being governed by us.

The third advantage was this. We had not met to frame the Constitution—make no mistake about that. It was never the intention of anybody to sit down, draft word after word, line after line, clause after clause of the Constitution, but what we meant to do, and what I think, we have been very successful in doing, was to agree upon the principle which, in advance, should be applied to Indian Government, and which should be made the foundation of any Constitution that should ultimately be granted.

EVERYTHING PROVISIONAL.

Honourable members who have read the Blue Book will have noted, that it is clearly stated that everything in it is provisional. Stability and success of the work that has to be done depends upon how the structure as a whole, is to be built up,

I believe it can be done, but the first thing in order to enable it to be done was to remove all Indian problems from the field of suspicion with candour and goodwill and to get them—at any rate those whom we could influence—to see exposed in all its naked weakness the sort of policy which has been pursued in India for so long. The policy of the so-called passive resistance, but which is only a polite and a sort of moral cloak for what we have been accustomed to meet for many many years in the West, and have always called it by the honest name of lawlessness. To remove all that and start co-operative negotiations on the basis of mutual understanding, a body of men including the Princes on the one hand, representatives of the depressed classes on the other, Hindus and Moslems on the one hand, trade union leaders on the other, met together as far as I know, for the first time in Indian negotiations. At this moment they are on their way to India, sworn champions of the work done, convinced of our sincerity, advocates of the cessation of strife, and sworn to do their best to inaugurate a regime of goodwill and co-operate to find solutions of the various problems which presented themselves to us at St. James' Palace.

THE DILEMMA.

As regards the Conference, the first formidable question is a question of responsibility at the Centre. Speaking for myself, before the Conference met, after a study of what had been said in India, I had come to the conclusion, that even if British India alone came into the confederation, for the question had to be considered by us, we should have had by hook or by crook to devise some means of giving some responsibility to the Central Government. Nothing would have been accepted without that. The question was, was it possible to give it. If it was possible, it ought to be given, If it was not possible, then no agreement was possible.

TOWARDS RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CENTRE.

There was no sifficulty about the Provinces. The Hon'ble Members will find a provincial sketch drawn out by Committee Number 2, a report of whose work they will find in the Blue Book. There, it is proposed to establish ordinary representative institutions, provisionally increase the seats in the Legislatures of the Provinces and lower the franchise provisionally—it is not an agreed figure, because Indians are pressing for a little more — but to lower the franchise, so that it may be increased by anything between ten and twenty-five per cent. Then the Executive shall be held jointly responsible to the Legislature, just on the model of ordinary Western representative institutions, but central responsibility is the problem.

Then the Central Legislature would be representative of three elements—British India, States and Governor-General, representing the Crown, in so far as his being the custodian of certain reserved subjects made it necessary that his advisers on those reserved subjects should have access to the Central Legislature. The question arose, how could the Central Legislature be composed, how elected. We could not pursue that to the end, but proposals were noted and discussions showed, I think, here again, that with a little bit of more time, so that various alternatives might be proposed and devices suggested agreement can be made. The Hon. Members will find that discussed in considerable detail in the report of the Sub-Committee Number 1, over which Lord Sankey presided with such conspicuous success.

Then the question of powers of the Central Body arose. I would just content myself by referring the Hon. Members to the schedule of subjects which they will find in two parts of the Blue Book. It is quite obvious that the power of the Central Legislature, when it is created, first of all, must be largely a matter of cataloguing and scheduling and the first attempt has been made in the Blue Book.

APOLOGIA FOR SAFEGUARDS.

Then the question of Reserved Subjects arose. It is perfectly obvious that defence is a matter, which must be reserved certainly for the time being. External relations is another. This again involves the relation of responsible advisers of the Governor-General to the Central Legislature and the Central Executive. That is another little complexity of the Constitution, but it has been met before. Fortunately, there are a few precedents for that. There are various ways in which it can be dealt with. Constitutions with precisely the same provisions, to meet precisely the same problems, are in working order and have been in working order. To all intents and purposes as far as the machinery is concerned—though the constitutional spirit and purpose are different—it is akin to the provision made by the pre-war German constitution when Ministers, without being members of the Reichstag could sit on elevated platforms at the end of the Chamer and address the Assembly. There is a kind of reserved subject which is not fully a reserved subject, though it is rather in the nature of one. These are the subjects which have to be determined by safeguards. First of all, there is Finance. I am dealing with Central Authority. Quite obviously if there are Reserved Subjects like Defence under the control of the Governor-General, the Governor-General must be secured in Finance that is required for the exercise of his authority as the custodian of those Reserved Subjects.

PRICE FOR RESPONSIBILITY.

So the first condition of transfer of responsibility for Finance to the Executive is guarantees and safeguards that have to be put in with regard to the Finance of the Reserved Services. The methods for doing that are accordingly in the report. Then there is another group of financial guarantees. The Secretary of State has undertaken obligations for loans and such things in India's interests and as the representative of India; and these obligations must be covered by way of a safeguard. Then there is the general position of confidence and credit. It is essential, that in transfer to India of any form or any amount of financial responsibility, care must be taken that the transfer is not to be accompanied by a loss of confidence or damaged credit. Otherwise, India will suffer very severely in the course of the transfer. Here again, the proposal is made in the work of the Sub-Committee concerned that a Federal Reserve Bank, outside the political control, should be established, because such a bank, we are advised by our financial advisers, will tend to maintain the credit ofIndia and shield it from the suffering which it might have to undergo, if any sort of panic or lack of confidence arose, regarding its financial administration.

LAW AND ORDER.

Then there are some general safeguards—maintenance of tranquility, Law and Order and so on. A great deal is being made about this. I see that some of our critics are placing far too much emphasis upon paper provisions. There are such safeguards in operation, at least in the background, in every free constitution of the world. We have them here. All that the safeguard amounts to is, that in the event of an emergency, power must be in somebody's hands to protect the State and to see that Law and Order are not allowed to go to rack and ruin, without any attempt being made to keep them stable. This is not a safeguard suggested to be imposed upon India, because we cannot trust her, as I see some of the Indian papers are trying to make out. This is safeguard transported from every free constitution, where it is in some shape or form, into the Indian Constitution and it is not meant to be used in ordinary times. It is meant simply to be latent in the background and we impressed upon Indians who were here, that on no account, were they to allow Indian opinion to assume that that was going to be an active power exercised by the Governor-General but that the less it was used, and if it were almost forgotten, the better would Britain be pleased with regard to the success of the working of the Constitution.

Then there are certain special problems. It has been proposed by every community, from the Mahomedans to the tiniest minority of Indian Christians, that when the Constitution has been drafted, it must contain a declaration of rights of the individual, irrespective of caste, creed, community or anything else, and if that declaration is made, there must be some reserve power and some safeguard given to Governors of Provinces or Governor-General of India. Subject to these provisions, a Central Executive responsible to the Legislature should be established and recognised. There is one other great misunderstanding, which I see, is being made a good deal of. It is stated that this Executive, this Ministry, is to be appointed by the Governor-General, and we are told by some of our critics in India that that means that he is going to do this out of his own free-will.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

Those of us who had sat in the Front Opposition Benches and who are sitting here, know perfectly well that we are appointed by his Majesty and that is all that is meant by this. The Governor-General shall appoint these Ministers in precisely the same way as his Majesty himself appoints his Government here and to secure that, there will be instructions in the instrument of instructions issued to the Governor-General, as soon as this condition of affairs is in being in India. Therefore, it is possible to create at the Centre, Legislature and Executive. There will be certain reserved subjects for the time being, and there must be certain safeguards and most unfortunately in the enumeration of safeguards which must be done, the substance of safeguards and activity of the clauses enumerated will give them an importance which is a matter of working fact, they will never have, unless the whole Constitution is going to break down.

COMMUNAL PROBLEMS.

On the Reserved Subjects, on conditions imposed on Finance—let there be no mistake about this—there must be certainty, so as to prevent risk—that will be only during the transitional period—there must be safeguards and conditions imposed which will save Indian credit from bankruptcy.

You would have your constituencies divided up into sections with a certain number of working class constituencies, where nobody but working men could run as candidates, a certain number of say, Church of England constituencies where nobody but the communicating member of the Church of England could run, until you filled up the hundred per cent. of your constituencies in this way. Then before any election took place, it would be perfectly certain that the Church of England people would have say 15 per cent. of the seats here, working class say 25 per cent. and so on. That is the simplest and crudest form of claim that is made on behalf of various communities. That means, that if every constituency is to be earmarked as to community or interest, there will be no room left for the growth of what we consider to be purely political organisations which could comprehend all communities, all creeds, all classes and all conditions of faith.

"MAC" FEELS THE WEIGHT OF THE CONGRESS.

I think that a very satisfactory conclusion to the Conferesce. General survey has been made and the line laid down for filling in details, and so I ask the House to agree to Government pursuing the problems in detail in consultation with representative Indians and constitutional experts. The stage had almost been reached — I am not at all sure I should not be quite justified in saying that it has actually been reached—when we should begin our plans with trial drafts. If we refused, supposing we do not do this, what are the prospects? Repression, nothing but repression, and it is a very curious repression, very uncomfortable repression, and a kind of repression from which we shall get neither credit nor success. It is repression of the masses of people, a great proportion of these masses being women and children.

CAN'T SUBDUE SPIRIT OF TIMES

It is repression not of organisations, not of bodies, but it will develop into repression of the whole population. If we are prepared to march our soldiers from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, then refuse to allow us to go on. If we are prepared to subdue by force not only the people but the spirit of the time, refuse to allow us to proceed. If we are prepared to stage for the whole world to behold the failure of our political genius and at the same time provide it with a spectacle which will bring our name and our fame very low indeed then refuse to allow us to go on. If, on the other hand, you wish to bind India to you by bonds of confidence and make her happy within your Empire and Commonwealth, if you wish to hear her praise you in gratitude and remain with you in pride, then accept the work that has been done by the Conference and instruct the Government to proceed with it to its complete conclusion. (Cheers).

SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

—:0:—

Sir Samuel Hoare agreed with every word of the Premier regarding the Indian delegates. He said that it was a great privilege and profit to him to sit at the Conference day by day with the Indian colleagues discussing questions of the greatest complexity and importance to both India and Britain. He said first that it was of great importance that for a long period the Conference concentrated attention of Britain, the Empire and India on questions that were often insufficiently considered. It was not possible to exaggerate the services which the delegates had performed. Discussing the report of the Sub-Committees, he considered that there were three main results:—(1) Emergence of the idea of an All-India Federation as practicable programme; in which connection he paid a tribute to the Simon Commission who had made the Federation the very basis of their work; (2) the fact that all had agreed on the introduction of responsible Government in Provinces; and (3) the fact that every member of the Conference, to a greater or lesser

(Continued On Page 7.)

PICKETING CONTINUES UNABATED.

Neither the Premier's speech nor the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders had any effect on the picketing enthusiasm of Bombay women. Our picture shows a cartload of foreign cloth held up by a Desh Sevika.

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